

JPRS-SEA-85-188

10 December 1985

Southeast Asia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

10 December 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

INDONESIA

Ali Wardana on World Economic Situation (BUSINESS NEWS, 2 Oct 85)	1
Editorial Discusses 1985 Economic Prospects (BUSINESS NEWS, 18 Oct 85)	4
Editorial Discusses Continuing High-Cost Economy (BUSINESS NEWS, 23 Oct 85)	7
Effect of Oil Price on 1986/1987 Draft Budget Viewed (Editorial; BUSINESS NEWS, 25 Oct 85)	11
Trade Deficit With Saudi Arabia (BUSINESS NEWS, 18 Oct 85)	14
LNG Exports to Japan (BUSINESS NEWS, 2 Oct 85)	16
Trade With France in Last 5 Years (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 9 Oct 85)	18
Iron Sponge Exports to PRC (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 11 Oct 85)	19
Exports to FRG Up (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 10 Oct 85)	20
GDR Consul on Expansion of Economic Relations, Cooperation (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 4 Oct 85)	21
Home Minister Reports Results of Border Talk With PNG (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 8 Oct 85)	22

DPRK Supports Indonesia's Stand on ZOPFAN (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 2 Oct 85)	23
Minister on Acceptance of Pancasila by Religious Organizations (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 2 Oct 85)	24
Sadikin Defends Muslim Clergyman in Subversion Trial (AFP, 20 Nov 85)	25
Subroto on Dismissal of Pertamina Employees (SINAR HARAPAN, 7 Nov 85)	26
Fifty Percent of 1985 Transmigration Target Realized (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 3 Oct 85)	28
MP Condemns Israeli Raid in Tunisia (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 3 Oct 85)	29
East Timor To Be Developed Into Cattle Breeding Center (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 3 Oct 85)	30
Geothermal Plant To Be Built in Central Java (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 5 Oct 85)	31
Value of Timber Exports Drops (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 5 Oct 85)	32
Cement Exports Up by 53.7 Percent (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 5 Oct 85)	33
Corn Production Up (BUSINESS NEWS, 2 Oct 85)	34
131,953 Transmigrants Resettled in SE Sulawesi (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 7 Oct 85)	36
1985 Fertilizer Export Target Not Met Yet (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 7 Oct 85)	37
Sugar Mills in Java To Be Phased Out (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 10 Oct 85)	38
Murdani Receives ROK National Defense College Team (ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, 10 Oct 85)	39
Briefs	
Gas, Oil Exports to Taiwan Up	40
Krakatau Steel Reports Profit	40
Fertilizer Up	40
Rice Fields Converted to Soy Bean	41

LAOS

Briefs

National Sports Meet Opens	42
----------------------------	----

MALAYSIA

Commentary on Hope for Better Links to PRC (Kuala Lumpur International Service, 20 Nov 85)	43
Commentary Notes Mahathir Raps PRC Support for CPM (Kuala Lumpur International Service, 21 Nov 85)	45
Curfew Following Muslim Leader's Arrest Temporarily Lifted (AFP, 20 Nov 85)	47
VOPM Carries Statement Condemning Ambush by Rival CP Faction (Voice of the People of Malaysia, 20 Nov 85)	48
Police Launch House to House Search in Kedah (Mervin Nambiar; AFP, 21 Nov 85)	50
Briefs	
PAS Probe on 19 Nov Incident	52

PHILIPPINES

Estrade-Kalaw Comments on Failure to Unite Party (Erness Sanchez; MR. & MS., 11-17 Oct 85)	53
NDF 'Corrects' Kalaw Statement on Offer (WE FORUM, 22-28 Oct 85)	55
Opposition Unity Moves, Views on Aquino Candidacy (Larry Sipin; WE FORUM, 22-28 Oct 85)	56
Official Proposes Farming on Unused Clark Land (BULLETIN TODAY, 30 Oct 85)	59
Marcos Cites U.S. Role in Asia (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 1 Nov 85)	60
Sin Exhorts Military at AFP Fete (BULLETIN TODAY, 29 Oct 85)	61
Columnist Discusses 'Underground Economy' (Eddie Gandionco; VISAYAN HERALD, 24-26 Oct 85)	62
Need To Tax Underground Economy Viewed (H. C. Molina; BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Oct 85)	66

NDF Publishes First Issue of Official Organ (LIBERATION, Mar-Apr 85)	67
12 Point Program Presented	67
Editorial Outlines Policy, Direction	72
50 Percent NPA Growth in 1984 Claimed	74
Chart, Map Illustrates NPA Growth	75
Additional Policy, Publication Details	77
Opposition Election Strategies, by Recuerdo Ocampo	78
CPP's Sison on Elections, Opposition, Jose Maria Sison Interview	80
'U.S. Imperialism,' Liberation Movements, by Luningning de Vera	82
Caracas Conference Support	86
Briefs on NPA, MNLF, Laurel Activities	87
Bayan Formation Noted	89
Caption Reports Women's Day Rally	89
Bandila, Bayan Join 'Fear of Communism' Forum (Bebu Sta. Romana-Cruz; MR. & MS., 11-17 Oct 85)	90
Protestant Minister Rebuts Beniga View Toward NPA (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 9 Oct 85)	96
Opposition Daily Reserved on CHDF Revamp Announcement (Editorial, ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 20 Oct 85)	98
Additional CPP/NPA Committee for Mindanao Reported (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 22 Oct 85)	100
Protest Leaders Dismiss New Rallies Bill as Prior Restraint (Gigi S. Oyog; VERITAS, 27 Oct 85)	101
Weekly Analyzes Growing Support for NPA (Ana Mariano, Linda-Blue Romero; VERITAS, 27 Oct 85)	105
CB Transceivers Confiscated in Leyte (LEYTE FORUM, 28 Sep-4 Oct 85)	108
Northern Luzon NPA, Supporters Surrender (THE GOLD ORE, 12 Oct 85)	109
Baguio NAMFREL Remobilization Reported (THE GOLD ORE, 12 Oct 85)	111
Six Charged in Zamboanga Mayor Assassination (Vic Arevalo; BULLETIN TODAY, 9 Oct 85)	112
Police Superintendent Hears Church Complaints on Abuses (Brenda P. Tuazon; BULLETIN TODAY, 11 Oct 85)	113

Editorial Hand Wringing Over Gun Smuggling (BULLETIN TODAY, 17 Oct 85)	114
Columnist on Ramos, Enrile Activities (Luis D. Beltran; VERITAS, 27 Oct 85)	115
Lawyers Question Legality of Enrile's Escalante Probe (BULLETIN TODAY, 30 Oct 85)	116
5,000 Zamboanga NPA, Supporters 'Yield' (BULLETIN TODAY, 31 Oct 85)	117
Proposal To Pass Foreclose Property to Landless (Tony Antonio; BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Oct 85)	119
Navy Chief Addresses 'Retraining Graduates' (BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Oct 85)	120
Columnist Links Marine Murders to Discipline Need (Benedicto David; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Oct 85)	121
Columnist Criticizes Laguna Private Armies (Jesus Bigornia; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Oct 85)	122
Isabala Governor Bans Rally Agitators (Antenor B. Parazo; BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Oct 85)	123
Davao Military To Aid Displaced Tribe (BULLETIN TODAY, 24 Oct 85)	124
Batasan Relaxes Ban on Party Turncoatism (C. Valmorla; BULLETIN TODAY, 28 Oct 85)	125
Cebu Bayan Chapter Bares Poll Plan (BULLETIN TODAY, 29 Oct 85)	127
Locals Oppose Bill To Split Negros Occidental (Patricia L. Adversario; VERITAS, 27 Oct 85)	128
CPP Organ Advises 'Frugality' When Tapping Funds (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 1 Nov 85)	131
NPA Role in Iloilo People's Strike (Benjie Guevarra; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 3 Nov 85)	132
Residents Evacuate Dipolog Barangay After NPA Action (Ferdinand Reyes; VERITAS, 3 Nov 85)	134
Kalinga Bean Production Hampered by Military Operations (VERITAS, 10 Nov 85)	135

Negros Chapter of Cory for President (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 21 Oct 85)	136
Singapore Concern Cited (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 22 Oct 85)	137

CAMBODIA

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK Calls Nguyen Co Thach Promise 'Useless' (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 20 Nov 85)	138
VODK Comments on Danger of SRV Aggression (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 18 Nov 85)	140
Clandestine Radios Report Battlefield Activities (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, various dates; Voice of the Khmer, 16 Nov 85)	142
Roundup of 8-14 Nov Reports	142
Fighting for 5 Days	143
8 Villages 'Liberated'	143
Battambang Villages 'Liberated'	144
Kompong Thom Villages 'Liberated'	144
100 Cambodian Soldiers Desert	144
Clandestine Radios Report Battlefield Activities (Various sources, various dates)	145
Roundup of 15-21 Nov Reports	145
6 Villages 'Liberated'	147
2 Villages in Kampot 'Liberated'	147
DK Army 'Liberates' Town	148
Villages 'Liberated' in Kampot	148
1,000 PRK Soldiers Flee	149
CGDK Activities, DK Attack	149
2 Officers Killed	150
Vietnamese Governor Killed	150
DK Army Attacks Battambang Airfield	150
7 Villages 'Liberated'	151

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Thai Role in Koh Kong, Local Autonomy Discussed (Charan Yobanyong; SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN, 22 Sep 85)	152
---	-----

VIETNAM

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

Symposium on U.S. Policy Toward SRV Held (VNA, 17 Nov 85)	156
Conference Reviews Research, Use of Outer Space (VNA, 15 Nov 85)	157
Hanoi Criticizes U.S. Human Rights Policy (Hanoi International Service, 15 Nov 85)	158
Vietnam Says Cambodian Army 'Main Force' in Antiguerrilla Duty (AFP, 15 Nov 85)	160
NHAN DAN Article Hails National Day of Laos (VNA, 15 Nov 85)	161
International Symposium on Ho Chi Minh Held (VNA, 15 Nov 85)	163
Leaders Greet Hungarians on Treaty Anniversary (VNA, 20 Nov 85)	164
Economic Delegation Arrival, Gandhi Visit Boost SRV-India Relations (AFP, 21 Nov 85)	166
Briefs	
Justice Ministry Delegation Departs Phnom Penh	168
Journalists Gifts From USSR	168
Swedish Ambassador Departs Vietnam	168
Vietnamese Culture Celebrated in Mexico	168
Laos-SRV Consular Agreement	169
N. Zealand Governor General Greeted	169
Envoy to Thailand Presents Gift	169
Meeting Supports Libyan Struggle	169
Delegation Visits Cuba	169
Congratulations to Romanian Foreign Minister	170
Congratulations to Polish Minister	170
Departing Danish Envoy Received	170
Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association	170
SRV Exhibition in USSR	170
Soviet Meteorologists Received	170
Soviet Delegation Concludes Visit	171
Cambodian Delegation Ends Visit	171
Gandhi To Visit SRV	171
'Algerian Film Days' Inaugurated	171
Hungarian Leaders Greet Counterparts	172

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Truong Chinh, NHAN DAN Greet Teachers' Day (VNA, 20 Nov 85)	173
--	-----

On-the-Job Study of Political Theory Discussed (Hoang Thi Nhung; HANOI MOI, 27 Sep 85)	174
---	-----

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN Editorial Again Deals With Economic Reform Problems (AFP, 15 Nov 85)	178
--	-----

Variety of Export Goods Displayed at Expo-85 (VNA, 13 Nov 85)	180
--	-----

AGRICULTURE

VNA Publishes Agricultural News Briefs (VNA, 14 Nov 85)	181
--	-----

PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of LUAT HOC Apr-Jun 85 (LUAT HOC, No 2, Apr-Jun 85)	183
--	-----

Table of Contents of KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP Aug 85 (KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP, Aug 85)	185
--	-----

INDONESIA

ALI WARDHANA ON WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 2 Oct 85 pp 7, 8

[Text]

The restructurization of companies, involving the production capacity and capital, can be carried out if necessary in the effort to make Indonesian products more competitive on the domestic and foreign markets, according to Minister of Ekuin (Economy, Finance and Industry) and Development Supervision Ali Wardhana.

Speaking at the sixth national meeting of Kadin (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce & Industry) here recently, the minister stressed the need to step up efficiency and productivity, especially in connection with the fact that the nation was facing new situations in 1980s.

He pointed out that other developing countries were currently making preparation to face new situations so as to step up the competitiveness of their economy. He also pointed to economic restructurization undertaken by the industrialised countries.

The government, according to Ali Wardhana, will continue to create climate that is more favourable to the business world. In this context, he stated that the government was determined to eliminate all factors that had caused the high cost economy.

Concerning the role of Kadin, the minister said the chamber had an important position in the struggle to cope with the high cost economy by providing inputs as well as constructive views needed by the government.

Concerning the new situation in 1980s Ali Wardhana explained that the world had

not shown proper improvement in 1985, whereas previously the world economic recovery was predicted to begin materialize this year. The protracted world economic recession has resulted in uncertainty in the world economy, he added.

In this connection, he pointed out that the US economic growth was predicted to decline to only 2.6% & the Japan's economic growth was estimated to decrease to 4.4% this year and industrial countries in Europe are also facing the decrease of economic growth this year.

The deficit of current account in the US is estimated to increase to US\$ 123 billion this year and US\$ 140 billion in 1986, while the world trade volume is estimated to fall in 1985.

He explained that the decrease of the inflation rate and interest rate in the industrial countries did not guarantee economic recovery in those countries. In this connection, he pointed out that unemployment remained high in the advanced countries.

Ali Wardhana stated his view that the trend of increasing protectionism constitutes a threat to exports from the developing countries. Despite the increasing protectionism, the minister expressed confidence that various economic sectors in Indonesia would continue to show positive growth this year, though the growth would not as high as that obtained in 1984.

In other part of the address, the minister denied the opinion that the Indonesian Government remained passive in facing the world economic upheaval. He stated that the Indonesian Government had taken various steps to protect the economy of the country.

The government is fully aware that negative impact of the world economic upheaval on the national economy will at first appear in the balance of payments. Therefore, the government took a series of steps to save the balance of payments in 1983, the minister said.

He pointed to the rephasing of big projects worth billions of US dollars to reduce the burden that had to be borne in importing goods and in the repayment

of foreign debts. He also mentioned the devaluation of the rupiah against the US dollar to save foreign exchange reserves and to promote non-oil/gas exports.

Those steps were followed by deregulation in the banking sector to collect private funds as much as possible to offset the decrease of foreign assistance so as to maintain the development momentum.

The step is also aimed at creating a preliminary condition to step up efficiency in financial and banking sectors and channelling development funds productively and efficiently. The deregulation step was then expanded to other fields, such as investment, licensing procedures, sea transport services, sea-port services and foreign trade in accordance with the Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 4/1985.

The main purpose of those steps is to promote Indonesia's exports of commodities other than oil and natural gas and to reduce factors causing the high cost economy, Ali Wardhana revealed.

/9274

CSO: 4200/257

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES 1985 ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 18 Oct 85 pp 2, 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

The condensed bulletin of BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics), September 1985, appearing in the beginning of October, gives early indicators of Indonesia's economic condition for 1985. Two important indicators of the BPS bulletin are worthy of analysis, viz. those concerning the consumer price index or the inflation rate and concerning the volume and value of exports and imports.

The consumer price index during the third quarter (July - August - September) indicates successive rates of deflation compared with the level of inflation in June 1985. For the period from January through September the inflation rate is registered at 3.59%, far lower than 7.66% recorded for the corresponding term last year. The target set in Repelita IV (fourth five-year plan), i.e. the average inflation rate of 8% as already achieved for 1984, seems to be far declining for 1985. Provisional estimates, if the previous trend continues, will indicate an inflation rate of less than 5% in 1985. What is the meaning and significance of such a low level of inflation?

Firstly, it certainly is that domestic monetary stability has again been preserved by the government. But a low inflation rate also reveals another aspect viz. the low purchasing power of the public at large as consumers. For example, miscellaneous goods and services show a sharp drop in cumulative change from 10.03% (January - September 1984) to only 4.73% (January - September 1985). The same is true of the food sector (from 4.55% to 0.82%).

Secondly, it involves the rate of interest. The lowering of the interest of money market securities, which later was followed by the rate

of time deposit interest at around 2.5 – 3%, will have a minor impact on the level of interest in real terms unless the fourth quarter of 1985 registers further decline. The real interest rate, i.e. the nominal rate minus inflation, will thus remain the same as last year in the case of a drop of also 3% in inflation compared with 1985.

Hence, if this happens the interest rate in real terms will remain high as was the case last year and therefore the mobilisation of funds will remain expensive. As a result, the process of allocation of resources through the lending rate will continue to be unsmooth, because it is difficult to find investment opportunities with a rate of return exceeding the cost of money and at a fairly low risk.

Meanwhile export figures for semester I of 1985 describe a situation that arouses deep concern. The total export value in semester I of 1985 (January – June) at US\$ 9,450.6 million is 13.07% smaller than that in the same period of 1984, totalling US\$ 10,871.3 million. Oil/gas exports dropped by 18.4% from US\$ 8,018.5 million to US\$ 6,535.4 million and the portion of crude oil slumped (by 24.71%) from US\$ 5,625.0 million to US\$ 4,234.9 million. For the same period under review, non-oil/gas exports only rose by 2.19% from US\$ 2,852.8 million to US\$ 2,915.2 million and from this level it obviously gets even more impossible to achieve the export target of 7 billion dollars for 1985.

The implication of these figures, if the trend continues, is very grave on the state budget of 1985/86 and the position of the balance of payments. The tax on crude oil exports which upon the compilation of the state budget for 1985/86 was based on the export assumption of around 850,000 barrels daily and the average price of about US\$ 29.53 per barrel, will be far below the target. Exports are estimated to reach only around 650,000 – 700,000 barrels daily and the price is about US\$ 27 per barrel. The difference if calculated at the exchange rate of US\$ 1 = Rp 1,120 – 1,130 for instance, will show a deficit of around Rp 2 trillion compared with the projected Rp 9.48 trillion in the state budget of 1985/86. The approaching winter and increasing condensate exports partly reduce the deficit. Accordingly, the magnitude of deterioration of our export situation, especially crude oil exports, gives cause for deep concern.

Fortunately, if we examine the balance of payments, imports in semester I of 1985 also

dropped sharply from US\$ 11,891.5 million (semester I of 1984) to US\$ 8,322.7 million, or by 30.01%. A fairly significant part of the import reduction was shared by fuel and lubricant, whose imports declined from US\$ 5,548 million to US\$ 2,443.5 million, or by 55.96%. This has resulted from the presence of oil refineries in our industry. The trade balance surplus in semester I of 1985 at around US\$ 1,127.9 million will reduce the current account deficit.

On the other hand, such a big import decrease will naturally deal a further blow to the domestic industry now facing other critical issues like the weakening purchasing power of consumers and the dismissal of workers. This fall of imports, where the component of capital goods and basic materials is more dominant than consumer goods, weakens the flow of production and increases the cost structure in the sectors of manufacturing, transportation and construction industries. The higher cost structure is due to the bigger production cost per unit as a result of the weakening purchasing power and expensive domestic resources costs, among others following the deletion programs of the various industrial branches.

With the early indicators being far from encouraging and even worrying, what could be the implication? It seems that we are in a position where a series of more consistent and integrated policies is urgently required. Anyway, Presidential Instruction No.4/1985, despite the absence of quantitative data, in fact constitutes a positive move which considerably contributes to the creation of an atmosphere that still offers some hope. The government should introduce a policy-mix that can optimally induce new dynamics for the business sector.

In the meantime, the private business circles themselves should give priority to internal consolidation and formulation of programs of efficiency to guide the entire business movement from planning to implementation and evaluation of their economic activities.

Jakarta, October 17, 1985

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES CONTINUING HIGH-COST ECONOMY

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 23 Oct 85 pp 3, 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

The "war" against the high cost economy has been launched since the introduction of Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No.4/1985. Not only has part of the function of customs and excise agencies been transferred to the private party (SGS), but also deregulation in the system of port operation and sea communications has been put into force. Intellectuals and bureaucrats have also held major discussions on the process of industrialisation now underway. These meetings dealt with problems of inefficiency, protection and the high cost economy, in the form of internal diseconomies such as huge burdens of debts and interest created by the companies concerned, as well as external factors like the functioning of part of the bureaucracy imposing economic rent due to its power.

Now the attempt to combat the high cost economy should maintain and again increase its momentum. Though the outcome of Inpres 4/85 is not dramatic as yet because the export value of May and June was not far different from that of January to April 1985 when Inpres 4/1985 was not in force, but the volume in tons did register a very significant export increase. Unfortunately the export volume rose when prices of various non-oil/gas commodities were on the decline. In fact, by realising the small increase in the non-oil/gas export value for semester I of

1985 (as against semester I of 1984), viz. only 2.2% compared with the target of 15%, it is necessary to launch extra efforts to achieve the goal of this export drive. The freedom for foreign banks to issue export credits and also the permission granted to these banks to operate in regions in connection with export credits constitute part of the extra efforts.

It is a pity that the other side of these extra efforts for the export drive, i.e. the elimination of the high cost economy, virtually has not been proceeding at a well-kept momentum.

From the angle of internal diseconomies, the regulation and implementation of a debt-equity ratio of 1 : 3 for companies is being strived for by the government and sought by the private sector.

But from the external aspect, especially the bureaucracy has not shown any new climate which at first was felt last April and May when Inpres 4/1985 was only just announced. The greater part of the bureaucracy outside customs-excise and sea communications agencies remains operating as it used to be because from the viewpoint of provisions this bureaucracy is not affected by Inpres 4/1985. What seems to be increasingly overlooked is Inpres 5/1984, viz. the presidential instruction to ministers and officials to simplify various rules (deregulation), which has been responded to by high ranking officials with ministerial decrees of different kinds. Unfortunately after some time the business circles do not much enjoy any overall climate of deregulation. Conversely, a lot of businessmen still voice the same complaints. Public utilities such as telephone, electricity, drinking water, are still considered in need of further promotion viewed from the aspects of regularity of the supply of these services and accuracy of the calculation of charges to be paid by consumers.

In the same way, quite a number of business activities still have to face the problem of licensing and rules involving various departments, other state institutes and regional administrations. Here the function of part of government offi

cials to impose charges makes them so powerful and the further tendency is abuse of authority. Is the Indonesian economy in a position to survive the current system of licensing in the future ?

Here we have to speak about the gloomy situation of the world economy and its impact on our economy. The objection raised against the Jenkins Bill, which will practically put an end to our textile exports to the US if it is effectively applied, is a reflection of protectionism in the advanced world. This phenomenon will shift world trade towards tariff and non tariff wars, which eventually will bring economic chaos to the developing as well as advanced countries. Though this Jenkins Bill is to be vetoed by President Reagan and despite the absence of any prospect of the bill as originally drafted, even a revised or watered-down Jenkins Bill (so that the real effect of the law is minimized) constitutes a negative attitude that will create a tense atmosphere of foreign trade. The concrete effect on Indonesia is the mounting pressure to do the same thing i.e. the tightening of protectionism in the sectors of industry and trade. Under such circumstances dislocation of resources and distortion of prices will be increasingly prevalent.

One fortunate development is the emergence of another force as reflected at the IMF session in Seoul, which showed a considerable extent of awareness of the importance of aid to the developing world, far more favourable than the condition in the past. Though in practice it remains difficult to predict the foreign aid scheme to be followed, the real thing here is that only an efficient economic system is capable of absorbing foreign aid and obtaining optimal gains. Indonesia has proved the efficiency since 1968/69. But at present for Indonesia it seems that the flow of aid will be more commercial than concessional in nature. Therefore, back to the question of the high cost economy, it is of great importance, in view of the dull world economy, to eliminate various

sources of the high cost economy external
ly and internally. Perhaps in an "extra-
corporate" manner it is most necessary to
issue presidential instructions like In
pres 4/1985, involving the fields of pub
lic services as well as deregulation and
elimination of bureaucratic red tape.

/9274

CSO: 4200/257

INDONESIA

EFFECT OF OIL PRICE ON 1986/1987 DRAFT BUDGET VIEWED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 25 Oct 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The statement made by Minister of Mines and Energy Prof. Subroto that "the oil price in 1986 predictably is not better than 1985" has aroused wide attention and response. The minister's language may have been too mild and it perhaps means that the price of crude oil will again decline.

Reports on exports during the first semester of 1985 indicate that the oil/gas export value dropped by more than one billion dollars. If this tendency continues in the second semester, the oil/gas export revenue setback can exceed two billion dollars for one year. In case such a development takes place, the development budget will be short of funds of around 15% (about Rp 1.5 trillion). This is one of the reasons for the protracted sluggishness in the domestic economy.

With the great difference between the 1985/86 budget figures and their realisation, and the possibility of further decline in the price and volume of crude oil exports next year, several questions regarding the policy of the state budget for 1986/87 and the economic policy should be answered. Starting this month the government has to prepare the draft budget for the coming year, because early in January 1986 the President is to present it to Parliament.

Viewed from the supply of fund resources, the prospect is gloomy. It is definite that the government sector through its budget cannot afford to provide greater economic stimulants than what has been done in the current year. Since the prospect of world economic growth is also very doubtful, we should get ourselves prepared to face a trade

cycle that remains low. The private business sector can only try to prevent themselves from being forced to close down. The lesson from this transitional condition is that all companies are compelled to conduct internal reordering to promote their efficiency, and reduce their cost level. In such a process many sacrifices will be made and job opportunities decreased, but if the business world become more efficient, "slimmer" and healthier, when the trade cycle improves they will have the chance to make great strides. This is a consolation for the business circles, as long as they do their "homework".

The homework for the government is more complicated and it is facing various major dilemmas.

Firstly, will the government continue to feel bound by the tradition that the development budget increases each year, which reflects the dynamics of development? A great difference between budget figures and their implementation has taken place since last year. The level and composition of the draft budget for 1986/87 should also be compared with (estimated) figures of realisation for 1985/86. Hence the dilemma also faced by the government is : will the government have to be frank to the public that the economic development for the moment does not enable the achievement of targets of the budget for Repelita IV, or will it just show optimism under gloomy circumstances? It is far better for the government to adopt an open attitude towards itself, towards its ranks, and towards the general public.

The second dilemma is : which development sector has to be sacrificed when funds are not sufficient? The answer is in fact clear : priority must be given to sectors that create more employment, quick yielding projects, and undertakings that do not require huge government investments. The other large projects have to await, unless financing is already available under IGGI credits. So the government role in the development of big industries should provisionally be set aside.

The third dilemma : is the government required to introduce several monetary or fiscal measures to increase its revenues? For instance, if the rupiah is devalued then crude oil receipts in terms of the rupiah will be bigger. If the government issues banknotes to cover budget deficits, it seems as if development financing imposed no burden. Another alternative is whether the government has to increase foreign credits. Deficit financing as well as devaluation mobilize local pri-

vate funds instead of increasing external sources. The impact is like the additional taxes to be paid by the people. Under this recession the tax burden is already great. Increasing foreign loans will not be wise, and is unnecessary, because IGGI credits that are not yet (cannot yet be) utilised still involve large amounts.

Since the home assignment for the government is to render its own household, so that the administration of the state can proceed far more smoothly. If the government apparatus becomes more efficient, then the rate of economic growth will also get better.

Jakarta, October 24, 1986

/9274

CSO: 4200/257

INDONESIA

TRADE DEFICIT WITH SAUDI ARABIA

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 18 Oct 85 p 9

[Text]

Indonesia has always sustained deficits in trade with Saudi Arabia in the past ten years. The cumulative deficit Indonesia recorded in trade with that Mideast country from 1975 to 1985 amounted to no less than US\$ 5.3 billion.

The balance of trade between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia from 1975 to 1984, according to data collected by BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics), is as follows :

Trade relations between Indonesia and Saudi Arabia have rapidly developed in the past ten years, but the balance of trade has remained favourable to the latter because of two factors, namely :

- Indonesia's need for Arabian Light Crude from Saudi Arabia to be processed in oil refineries found in the country; and
- the protectionism policy implemented by the Saudi Government for the import of products from other countries.

The Saudi Government has launched a policy aiming at giving protection to domestic industries and other Saudi's production sources.

Indonesia has been able to increase 70 times its exports to Saudi Arabia in the past ten years, from 3,000 tons to 200,000 tons, resulting in the increase of export value from US\$ 400,000 to US\$ 100 million/year.

The promotion of Indonesia's trade with Saudi Arabia has also expanded Indonesia's exports to that Mideast country from around 13 items in 1974/1975 to 120 items in 1984/1985, consisting of traditional commodities (agricultural commodities) and non-traditional commodities (industrial products).

Indonesian plywood is most demanded in Saudi Arabia. Indonesia's exports of plywood to Saudi Arabia averaged US\$ 57 million/year in the past several years. Besides exporting various commodities, Indonesia also sends workers to Saudi Arabia to participate in developing projects in that country.

/9274

CSO: 4200/257

YEAR	INDONESIA'S EXPORTS		INDONESIA'S IMPORTS		BALANCE FOR INDON. (US\$)
	VOLUME(M. TON)	FOB VALUE(US\$)	VOLUME(M. TON)	CIF VALUE(US\$)	
1975	3,628.1	393,600	385,522.0	29,905,000	- 29,511,400
1976	140.3	252,700	16,453.0	2,334,000	- 2,081,300
1977	2,570.0	328,040	2,941,720.8	291,322,000	- 291,004,502
1978	4,341.3	874,763	2,180,831.6	229,344,581	- 288,469,818
1979	75,542.6	24,593,402	3,070,022.9	355,830,761	- 331,237,359
1980	27,566.6	16,743,533	4,906,579.5	964,748,790	- 949,005,257
1981	71,300.6	29,403,249	2,677,020.3	671,752,710	- 642,349,461
1982	125,064.2	54,026,548	4,184,689.2	1,133,726,513	-1,079,699,965
1983	237,951.2	101,145,648	3,227,411.5	905,380,823	- 804,234,178
1984	207,683.1	95,805,006	5,646,503.7	1,344,578,445	-1,248,773,339

INDONESIA

LNG EXPORTS TO JAPAN

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 2 Oct 85 p 5

[Text]

Data collected by Far East Oil Trading Co. Ltd. in Osaka shows Japan's imports of LNG from Indonesia had up to February 12, 1985 reached 62,846,730,163 mt, comprising 55,295,612,494 mt CIF and 7,551,117,669 mt FOB.

Japan began importing LNG based on the FOB price from Indonesia in 1983, when the expansion of production units was carried out in the Badak and Arun LNG plants. Indonesia has signed a contract for the supply of 14 million mt of LNG to Japan, consisting of 7.5 million mt CIF and 6.5 million mt FOB.

Indonesia's supply of LNG to Japan based on the FOB price stood at 1,002,268,475 mt in 1983 and 5,609,244,797 last year, while based on CIF Indonesia's exports of this commodity to that East Asian state reached 8,670,321,950 mt in 1983 & 8,708,070,115 mt in 1984.

According to data obtained from the Japanese Customs Office, Japan's imports of LNG in fiscal 1983 stood at 18,867,251 mt, consisting of 9,609,191 mt (51%) from Indonesia, 5,250,899 mt (27.8%) from Brunei, 1,787,234 mt (9.5%) from Abu Dhabi, 1,204,164 mt (6.4%) from Serawak and 1,105,763 mt (5.3%) from Alaska.

Japan is planning to increase its LNG imports by 8.9 million mt in 1987, comprising 6 million mt from Australia & 2.9 million mt from Canada. Japan's demand for LNG is projected to reach 36.5 million mt in 1990 and 40 million mt in 1995.

SHIPMENT OF : The shipment of Japan's export commodities to Indonesia, according to the available data, dropped by 21 percent from 3,716,681 mt in 1983 to 2,937,939 mt last year.

The decline in the shipment of goods from Japan to Indonesia has caused the decrease of the portion of goods carried by Indonesian ships from that country from 1,691,055 mt in 1983 to 1,248,664 mt in 1984.

But the shipment of Indonesian export commodities to Japan went up by 26.3 percent from 337,281 mt in 1983 to 426,037 mt last year. The portion of goods shipped by Indonesian shipping companies to Japan rose by 50% from 131,962 mt in 1983 to 197,933 mt in 1984.

/0274

CSO: 4200/257

TRADE WITH FRANCE IN LAST 5 YEARS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Oct 85 p A5

[Text]

Jakarta, Oct. 9 (ANTARA).- Trade balance between Indonesia and France during the last five years has been in favour of France, and it is due to the fact that Indonesia during that period imported various capital goods from that country.

Data of the Ministry of Trade here showed Wednesday that Indonesian export to France in 1980 was recorded at US\$122.21 million, while Indonesian import from that country worth US\$235.63 millions, or a deficit of US\$123.42 million for Indonesia.

In 1981, the Indonesian export value to France decreased to only US\$51.66 millions, while the import value increased to US\$344.42 millions, or a deficit of US\$292.76 for Indonesia.

In the following year, the Indonesian export value to Paris decreased again to only US\$42.25 millions, while the import value drastically increased to US\$570.97 millions, or a surplus of US\$528.72 millions for France.

But in 1983, the Indonesian export value to the Western European country slightly increased to US\$53.33 millions, while the import value also increased to US\$591.35 millions, or a deficit of US\$538.02 million for Indonesia.

Last year, Indonesian export to France only worth US\$48.55 millions, while the Indonesian import from that country valued at US\$431.95 millions, or a deficit of US\$383.40 million.

The data show that the biggest deficit experienced by Indonesia during that period was in 1983, which was recorded at US\$538.02 million.

Indonesian commodities exported to France consisted of coffee, frozen frog legs, pepper, rubber, palm oil, timber, textile, including garments, and aircraft's spare parts. While French commodities imported by Indonesia comprised capital goods for industry.

/9274

CSO: 4200/259

INDONESIA

IRON SPONGE EXPORTS TO PRC

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 11 Oct 85 p A2

[Text]

Jakarta, Oct.10 (ANTARA).-- PT Krakatau Steel's exports of iron sponges to China are estimated to reach approximately 50,000 tons a year or around US\$14 million in value, the bulk is expected to climb further to 75,000 tons in the years ahead, President Director of the state-owned company PT Krakatau Steel T.Ariwibowo said Thursday.

He pointed out that the shipment of iron sponges are made directly from Cilegon to destination ports in China, however the trade transactions and the L/C opening are still conducted through Hongkong.

PT Krakatau Steel's iron sponge production is expected this year to attain more than one million tons, compared with last year's production which stood at around 700,000 tons, said the president director to reporters following his meeting with President Soeharto.

Apart from that, he said PT Krakatau Steel also exported steel sheets and steel bars to a number of countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, China, India, Europe, Japan and the United States. The value of its exports this year is estimated to reach US\$30.8 million, or 10 per cent of the overall sales.

/9274

CSO: 4200/259

INDONESIA

EXPORTS TO FRG UP

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Oct 85 p A1

[Text]

Hamburg, Oct. 10 (ANTARA).- Indonesian exports to West Germany during the first six months of this year recorded a value increase of 40 per cent, compared with the same period of the previous year, viz. from DM 413.1 million (in 1984) to DM 576.1 million (1985).

The increase was the highest achieved by an East Asian trade partner country of West Germany, a report of the Hamburg-based Ostasiatischer Verein has said.

The increase was due among other things to the increase in Indonesian garment and electronic good exports. But due to lack of accurate statistical data, the reports did not give complete data.

West German exports to Indonesia during the same period were reported to have decreased by 8.7 per cent, viz. from DM1,035.3 million to DM945.5 million.

The decline was mainly due to the completion of a number of big projects from West Germany.

Despite the substantial increase, Indonesia's export value was still below that of Malaysia (DM1,004.1 million), Thailand (DM877.5 million) and Singapore (DM642.5 million). The Philippines on the other hand recorded only DM509.5 million.

/9274

CSO: 4200/259

INDONESIA

GDR CONSUL ON EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS, COOPERATION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Oct 85 pp A1, A2

[Text]

Jakarta, Oct.3 (ANTARA).-- The German Democratic Republic embassy is scheduled to hold a technical symposium here in Jakarta and Surabaya in the light of strengthening economic and trade relations between the GDR and Indonesia.

The East German consul, Harry Muller, said in a press conference here Thursday in conjunction with the 36th anniversary of the GDR on October 7 next, that Indonesia and East Germany have been establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level since December 1972.

He went on to say that the two countries had also signed a trade agreement and setup a joint commission for economic cooperation.

Muller further said that during the symposium due to be held in Jakarta on November 26 and 27, and in Surabaya on November 28, the East German embassy would be displaying various machineries, such as tool and textile machineries, power generating sets, and training and demonstrations as well.

He said that the current economic relations between the two nations had been in favour of Indonesia. He cited an example that last year Indonesia exported various commodities, such as rubber and coffee, to East Germany worth US\$8.4 millions, while East Germany exported various commodities consisting of machineries valued at only US\$2.3 millions.

He further said that his country was ready to expand the existing cooperation agreement into other fields, such as mining, energy, agriculture and transportation, and even transfer of technology.

Meanwhile, Johannes Kuppler, trade consul of the GDR Embassy, said that there were some problems that should be tackled in order to step up the existing economic relations between Indonesia and GDR. He said that East Germany had not a policy of making investment abroad, but the East German Government had offered an export credit worth US\$150 million to Indonesia. While Indonesia, he added, tended to receive a soft-loan from East Germany.

"In addition, our technical experts working in Singapore and willing to go to Indonesia, have to return to Berlin first to seek entry visa at the Indonesian Embassy there, because the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore is not entitled to issue such visa", Kuppler concluded. T-J05/E02/QR.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

HOME MINISTER REPORTS RESULTS OF BORDER TALK WITH PNG

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 Oct 85 pp A7, A8

[Text]

Jakarta, October 7 (ANTARA).-- Home Affairs Minister Soepardjo Roestam reported to President Soeharto here Monday the results of the 4th Joint Border Committee meeting between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea held in Rabaul, September 23-26.

The minister told the press later that his report also covered government and community activities.

He said the Indonesian delegation to Rabaul was led by himself as JBC chairman for Indonesia, while the PNG mission was headed by Foreign Office Secretary General Paullias Matene.

The meeting, also attended by PNG Foreign Minister John Giheno, proceeded smoothly and demonstrated the importance of the relationships between the two nations.

The talks took place with the spirit of mutual respect of the sovereignty and freedom of each country and of non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other, Minister Roestam said.

The meeting also approved eight subjects of discussion covering the development of the border region, the development program proposed by the UNDP, compensation, border crossing, security arrangements, survey and border problems as well as SAR and communications.

The two delegations also exchanged information on the development of each other's border areas.

The problem of border crossers had also been satisfactorily solved, he added.

The meeting was seen as very beneficial to both parties, especially as a means of mutual consultation, and for meeting differences in views. It was also considered as important to the realisation of cooperation in various administrative arrangements and activities on the border region.

/9274

CSO: 4200/259

INDONESIA

DPRK SUPPORTS INDONESIA'S STAND ON ZOPFAN

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 2 Oct 85 p A5

[Text]

Jakarta, October 2 (ANTARA).- North Korea has stressed its support to Indonesia's political stand in making ASEAN a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. This statement by North Korean President Kim Il Sung was quoted by Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko here Tuesday evening at his arrival from his one-week visit to North Korea.

Harmoko further said that President Kim Il Sung also appreciated the fight for a clean Non-Aligned movement and appraised Indonesia's role in the field of information development in non-aligned countries as very substantial.

Through this fight the North Korean President hoped for the realization of a new world information order, which in turn would support the creation of a new world economic order.

President Kim Il Sung at the meeting with Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko in Pyongyang recently also expressed his appreciation at President Soeharto's leadership, which he appraised as successful for Indonesia's development process.

During his visit Information Minister Harmoko, who is also chairman of the inter-governmental council on information and communication of the Non-Aligned countries, had also meetings with a number of North Korean top officials, such as the foreign minister and the chairman of the information committee of that country.

At the meeting with the North Korean chairman of the information committee a joint agreement was reached, which was put down in the form of a memorandum. The agreement pertains to bilateral cooperation, Harmoko said.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

MINISTER ON ACCEPTANCE OF PANCASILA BY RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN 2 Oct 85 p A3

[Text]

Jakarta, Oct.1 (ANTARA).-- The government is still considering further development on possible inclusion of Pancasila as the sole principle of PGI (Indonesian Churches Association) and the Indonesian Bishop's Council (MAWI).

This was stated by Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Sjadzali in a meeting with the House Commission IX (religion, education and cultural promotion) here, Tuesday morning.

Munawir said that Pancasila as the sole principle is no more problem for religious mass organisations in view of the importance of this national philosophy as the only principle in the nation's life.

"I believe that they are fully aware of receiving this ideology with no compulsion from outside", the minister confirmed.

Munawir noted that Nahdlatul Ulama and Tarbiyah Islamiyah, two major Moslem groups which firstly received the Pancasila as the sole principle of their organisations, when the bill of mass organisation had not yet been passed on by the House.

After the bill was passed, MUI (Indonesian Moslems Council) was the first that included the Pancasila sole principle in its statutes. But he believed that other Moslem organisation, Muhammadiyah, will follow suit after its national conference in Solo next December.

Munawir said that the acceptance of Pancasila as the mass organisation's sole principle would not reduce the purity of religious dogma.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

SADIKIN DEFENDS MUSLIM CLERGYMAN IN SUBVERSION TRIAL

HK201230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1018 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 20 (AFP)--A former Jakarta governor today told an overflowing court here to loud applause that some of Indonesia's new laws regulating political life negated the substance of the state ideology.

Ali Sadikin, 58, a leading dissident, was appearing as a defence witness in the subversion trial of H.M. Fatwa, a Moslem clergyman who was formerly his private secretary.

The defendant faces a maximum penalty of death on subversion charges, including his part in issuing a document allegedly "intended to undermine the government."

Mr. Sadikin, in response to a defence question about the white paper, which he also signed, charged that the government had "enforced" political stability through new laws, some of which "negated the substance of the state ideology."

His statements drew bursts of applause and yells of "long live Sadikin" from more than 1,000 people packing the courtroom and an alley outside where loudspeakers relayed the proceedings.

The new laws cover national elections, the adoption of the state ideology pancasila as a basis for all political and mass organizations, the composition of parliament and provisions for national referendums.

Mr. Sadikin, a former marine general and now a member of a dissident group of 50, said he disagreed with the state ideology law and thought the laws were designed to strengthen the political position of the government.

The five tenets of the state ideology, pancasila, are: belief in God, humanitarianism, national unity, democracy based on consensus, social justice.

/6662

CSO: 4200/284

INDONESIA

SUBROTO ON DISMISSAL OF PERTAMINA EMPLOYEES

BK191044 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Nov 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 6 November--As many as 1,636 employees working for the Pertamina state oil company and other oil contractors with production-sharing agreements with Pertamina have simultaneously been dismissed since 1 November because they belong to the C2 category of G-30-S/PKI [30 September 1965 Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] detainees. Out of the 1,636 dismissed employees, 960 are from Pertamina, 637 from Caltex, and 39 from Tesoro Company.

S. Zuhdi Pane, chief of Pertamina's public relations division, made this disclosure at Jakarta's Sari Pacific Hotel on Wednesday [6 November]. He was giving further details to an earlier report carried by the 5 November issue of SINAR HARAPAN on vital companies in Indonesia dismissing their employees involved in the G-30-S/PKI.

Meanwhile, Mining and Energy Minister Subroto said the dismissal of 960 Pertamina employees was the maximal action the government could take. The dismissal has been carried out after careful consideration and thorough discussion with the Security and Order Restoration Command as well as the State Intelligence Agency. Speaking to SINAR HARAPAN after addressing a seminar on energy at the Mandarin Hotel on Thursday morning, Subroto said the dismissal had to be carried out because the dismissed employees might become parasites if they had been allowed to work longer.

Zuhdi Pane added that last October, the central government had requested an additional namelist for scrutiny, but up until the end of October, there were no more employees suspected of involvement with the G-30-S/PKI. He said: "Therefore, the maximal number of dismissed employees is 960. Within Pertamina, there are no longer those who can be considered as being involved with the G-30-S/PKI."

Pane also disclosed that the 960 dismissed employees belong to the nonstaff category with length of services ranging from 16 to 14 years. He denied, however, that the dismissal is in line with the 1986/1987 Pertamina reduced budget. He said: "Pertamina has to spend a lot of money to dismiss them, that is to say, it has to give severance pay of 6 million rupiah to each of them. The dismissed employees of both Tesoro and Caltex companies received a severance pay of about 14 million rupiah per person."

The dismissed Pertamina employees were not assigned to strategic posts before their dismissal, but they still enjoyed periodic salary increases. Effective 1 November, they were not allowed to work even as nonpermanent employees and they would certainly face tough screening process if they wanted to work for foreign oil contractors.

Meanwhile, Riau Governor Imam Munandar on Wednesday morning reported the dismissal to Minister of Defense and Security Poniman, who was visiting the province.

As of Wednesday afternoon, the situation remained calm with state authorities tightening security at various Caltex company branches in Riau Province.

/6662

CSO: 4213/31

INDONESIA

FIFTY PERCENT OF 1985 TRANSMIGRATION TARGET REALIZED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 85 p A6

[Text]

Jakarta, Oct.2 (ANTARA).-- The realization of resettlement program in the second year of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan (1984-1989) has up to now reached 50 percent of the set target of 135,000 families, or 78,293 families.

Data from the ministry of transmigration Wednesday showed of the total 34,633 families had followed the public transmigration program, 451 the subsidized self-initiative program and 43,209 the un-subsidized self-initiative program.

The realization of transmigrant resettlement in the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan was noted at 101,888 families against the target of 125,000 to leave an unfulfilled target of 13,112 families to be inserted in the following targets in the years of the Fourth Five-year Development Plan.

The data have shown that the self-initiative program is the most popular, especially the resettlement program for Sumatra which is easy to be reached by lands, sea as well as air transportation from Java.

It can also be concluded that the success of transmigrants in the newly-opened sites has led more transmigrants to go to those sites.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

MP CONDEMNS ISRAELI RAID IN TUNISIA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 85 pp A7, A8

[Text]

Jakarta, Oct.2 (ANTARA).-- Amin Iskandar, member of the Commission I of the House of Representatives in charge of foreign affairs, information and security and defence, has said that Israeli attack to the PLO's headquarters in Tunisia was not only a violation of the international law and order but also a condemned action of terror carried out by a government.

In his respond to the attack, Amin Iskandar said here Wednesday that the Israeli assault was an arrogant and inhumane action.

Therefore, he said, it was reasonable if the World condemned the action and proposed stern action like various sanctions as punishment against the Israeli cruelty.

Iskandar said that such sanctions, though not balanced with the assault, could prevent Israel from repeating a similar evil attack.

The MP deplored the United States attitude which pledged to crush terrorists but approved the terrorist action by Israel in Tunisia.

"I believe that if the United States continues to support Israel without conditions, the situation will lead the Middle East to change its attitude towards the West", he said.

Iskandar based his opinion on the Oman's decision last week to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

EAST TIMOR TO BE DEVELOPED INTO CATTLE BREEDING CENTER

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 85 p A4

[Text]

Dili, October 3 (ANTARA).-- East Timor will be developed into a cattle breeding centre, similar to what is now being carried out in east and west Nusa Tenggara (NTT and NTB) to stimulate non-oil/non-gas exports, Director General for Animal Husbandry veterinarian Daman Danuwidjaja pointed out here Wednesday in his address at the presentation of 200 heads of cattle in the framework of the crash program aid to East Timorese farmers.

He explained that before 1974 the provinces of Bali, NTT and NTB exported cattle to Hongkong and Singapore, but due to the substantial domestic demands, the export of cattle was discontinued. Now cattle export has to be reorganized, he added. To step up the role of animal husbandry as source of foreign exchange earnings, mainly to meet Singapore's demand for hogs from Indonesia, the government has assigned North Sumatra, the Riau Islands and West Kalimantan as the special areas for hog breeding.

In East Timor some 786,236 hectares of grass-land are available, and about 148,436 hectares of pasture ground suitable for cattle breeding are to be found in Lautem, Manufahi, Viqueque and Kovalima regencies. Seen from this aspect big cattle breeding in East Timor has great prospects, Daman Danuwidjaja said.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

GEOHERMAL PLANT TO BE BUILT IN CENTRAL JAVA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 5 Oct 85 p A3

[Text]

- Semarang, Oct. 5 (ANTARA).- The state-owned electricity company (PLN) - is to build next year a geothermal power plant with a capacity of 2 x 55 MW in Dieng, Wonosobo Regency, Central Java, a company official said Thursday. Head of the PLN power plant in Central Java Eng. Bambang Susilo when touring the planned location of the plant in Dieng said that the first stage will be completed in 1989/1990 at the cost of US 91 million dollar.

To realize the project, a survey is now underway on the geology, hydrology, topography as well as to analyze the environmental impact and meteorology condition.

Bambang Susilo said that Japanese consultant will be invited to take part in the project.

Pertamina state oil company will carry out the well drilling, 11 of which now has been completed.

Pertamina sources said that it takes three months to drill one well with an average depth of 2,500 meters located at the Dieng mountains.

Dieng in fact has already a geothermal power plant constructed by Pertamina in 1981. The 2 MW power plant now supplies electricity to 23 villages in Wonosobo.

Dieng an extinct volcanom according to Bambang Susilo is having great potential for a geothermal power plant with the estimated capacity of 2,000 MW.

Another geothermal plant that has been constructed was Kamojang plant in West Java.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

VALUE OF TIMBER EXPORTS DROPS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 5 Oct 85 p A6

[Text]

Jakarta, Oct. 5 (ANTARA).- Indonesian timber export, including plywood and sawn timber, in the first semester of 1985 declined by about 3.1 percent compared with the same period of the previous year, according to data obtained by ANTARA from Bank Indonesia here Saturday.

Indonesian timber export in the first semester of 1984 stood at US\$584.63 million, while that of the same period in 1985 at US\$566.65 million, a decline of US\$17.98 million of 3.1 per cent.

The fall in the export value of Indonesian timber was due to lower prices of wood in the international markets.

The price of plywood at the Tokyo market at the end of December 1984 stood at 1,208 yens per sheet, at the end of January 1985 it declined to ¥ 1,180, at the end of April 1985 to ¥ 1,085, at the end of May it increased to ¥ 1,255, but in early June it became ¥ 1,235 per cent.

Indonesian plywood export was mostly shipped to the US, the People's Republic of China, Hongkong, Japan, countries of the European Economic Community and the Middle East.

The export of sawn timber on the other hand went mostly to the Middle East, such as Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iraq, Turkey and the countries of the United Arab Emirates.

Besides the Middle East, Indonesian sawn timber was also exported to the People's Republic of China, Hongkong and countries of the EEC.

During the first semester of 1985, the top export value was recorded in April, viz. US\$110.98 million, followed by January with US\$105.73 million, March US\$103.90 million and the other months below US\$100 million.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

CEMENT EXPORTS UP BY 53.7 PERCENT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 5 Oct 85 p A4

[Text]

Jakarta, Oct. 5 (ANTARA).- Indonesia's cement export for the first half of 1985 has increased by 53.7 per cent in value, compared with the same period last year, according to data from Bank Indonesia Saturday.

In the first half of 1984, the cement export value stood at a total of US\$8.42 million, while in the corresponding period of 1985, the value rose to US\$12.95 million, or up by 53.7 per cent.

The increase in Indonesia's cement export was due to among others, the rising demand for Indonesian cement from Bangladesh.

Indonesian cement has also been exported to Hongkong, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Middle East.

Meanwhile, cement prices on the international market in the past few months have been declining, for examples, in Tokyo, the cement price which stood at 14,325 yen per long ton by end-January 1985, has dropped to 13,700 yen per long ton by end-June 1985.

/9274

CSO: 4200/258

INDONESIA

CORN PRODUCTION UP

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 2 Oct 85 p 6

[Text]

The production of corn in Indonesia has tended to continue to increase in the past six years, except in 1982, when it dropped by about 28.25 percent. The average increase of corn production in the 1979-1984 period was round 11.60 percent.

The production of this food grain rose from 3,606,000 tons in 1979 to 3,991,000 tons in 1980, increased further to 4,509,000 tons in 1981, dropped by about 28.25% to 3,235,000 tons in 1982, but soared to 5,087,000 tons in 1983 and increased again to 5,359,000 tons last year.

Java is the main producer of corn in the country as most corn plantations are found on the island. The production of corn in Java stood at 3,950,000 tons in 1984, about 73.70 percent of the entire corn production in Indonesia.

Sulawesi and Nusatenggara is the second and third producers of corn in Indonesia, with the volume of production respectively reached 672,000 tons and 392,000 tons in the same year.

Despite the continued increase of corn production in the country, Indonesia still has to maintain corn imports to meet the rising demand for this agricultural produce.

Indonesia's corn imports were up from 76,466 tons worth US\$ 13.1 million in 1982 to 27,636 tons worth US\$ 5.1 million in 1983 and increased further to 59,250 tons valued at US\$ 9.5 million in 1984.

Indonesia's imports of maize seeds have so far come from Japan, Thailand, the Philippines, the United States and Mexico. Indonesia has also imported other maize from South Korea, Taiwan, China, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and the United States.

/9274

CSO: 4200/257

INDONESIA

131,953 TRANSMIGRANTS RESETTLED IN SE SULAWESI

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Oct 85 p A6

[Text]

Kendari, Oct. 7 (ANTARA).-- Some 131,935 transmigrants have been resettled in Southeast Sulawesi since 1968 until September of 1985, according to the Southeast Sulawesi provincial information office Monday.

Of these, as many as 99,781 transmigrants are at present still under care of the Southeast Sulawesi provincial transmigration office, while the rest has been handed over to the local regency administrations.

Southeast Sulawesi now has approximately one million inhabitants, so the number of transmigrants accounts for over 13 percent of the total.

The resettlement areas in the province are spread in three regencies, notably Kendari, Buton and Muna. Most of the transmigrants are farmers and plantation workers.

/9274

CSO: 4200/259

INDONESIA

1985 FERTILIZER EXPORT TARGET NOT MET YET

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Oct 85 p A4

[Text]

Jakarta, October 5 (ANTARA).- The government for the 1985 has approved the export of 729,000 tonnes of fertilizer, but its realization until September 9 totalled only 300,082 tonnes, public relations sources of the Trade Department here said Saturday.

Of the total, 320,000 tonnes were entrusted to the Aceh PT ASEAN fertilizer company and 400,000 tonnes to the PT Sriwidjaja (Pusri) fertilizer company for the export.

PT ASEAN has exported its allocation only 94,443 tonnes whereas PT PUSRI 203,637 tonnes.

The fertilizer is exported to Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Italy, Bangladesh, Nepal, Srilanka, Japan, Singapore and China.

Urea, TSP, and ZA fertilizer prices in the international market are quite favourable.

Meanwhile the distribution of fertilizer in the 1985 planting season particularly urea, PSP, ZA and KCL, totalled 1,210,417 tonnes from the targeted 1,419,310 tonnes.

The fertilizers were channeled for food procurement (961261 tonnes), sugar plantations (31,790 tonnes), estates (96,762 tonnes) and the industrial sector (20,604 tonnes).

/9274

CSO: 4200/259

INDONESIA

SUGAR MILLS IN JAVA TO BE PHASED OUT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Oct 85 pp A5, A6

[Text]

Banjarmasin, Oct.9 (ANTARA).-- Minister of Agriculture Achmad Affandi has hinted that Indonesia's long-term scheme for sugar industrial development will be rearranged by phasing out existing sugar mills in Java and removing them to other provinces outside Java which have a considerably wide areas for sugarcane fields.

The removal of sugar industrial centres in Java to other provinces is linked to the fact that the population in Java has lately continued to increase densely that demands more areas for settlements, the minister pointed out.

Minister Affandi was speaking before the South Kalimantan governor and other local officials in his visit to the region to inspect a local sugar industry and the first sugar smallholders nucleus estate in Indonesia which is located in Tanah Laut regency, 70 Km Southeast of Banjarmasin.

/9274

CSO: 4200/259

INDONESIA

MURDANI RECEIVES ROK NATIONAL DEFENSE COLLEGE TEAM

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Oct 85 p A4

[Text]

Jakarta, October 10 (ANTARA).- A team of the Republic of Korea National Defence College (NDC), consisting of 11 students and two staff experts, led by Commodore Hong In Pil, is in Indonesia for a six-day visit (from October 8 through 13) as guests of the Lemhanas, the Indonesian National Defence Institute.

Accompanied by Lemhanas Governor Major General Soebiyakto, the leader of the Korean NDC, one staff expert and two representatives of the NDC students, Wednesday morning called on Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Moerdani at Armed Forces headquarters. The visit lasted for about 30 minutes and was concluded with exchanges of souvenirs in the form of plaques.

During the team's stay in Jakarta, its leader is also scheduled to pay courtesy calls on the Indonesian foreign minister, ASEAN's Secretary and the centre for strategic and international studies (CSIS). The team itself will visit the Satria Mandala Armed Forces Museum, the Indonesia-in-miniature park, the Pancasila Sanctity Monument at Lubang Buaya and the island of Bali.

Sunday evening, October 13, the South Korean NDC team will leave Jakarta for Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

/9274

CSO: 4200/259

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

GAS, OIL EXPORTS TO TAIWAN UP--Taiwan, one of new industrial countries, is the third after South Korea and Japan in Asia in making rapid growth. Like South Korea and Japan, Taiwan has very limited energy sources in the form of oil and natural gas. Despite the fact that there is no bilateral trade agreement between Indonesia and Taiwan, trade activities between the two countries have been running for around 13 years based on regulations effective in the two countries. To support its industries, which have shown rapid development, Taiwan imports oil and natural gas from the OPEC member countries including Indonesia. In importing oil/gas from Indonesia, the Taiwan Government is planning to sign a contract for the supply of natural gas from Indonesia for 20 years from 1989. Taiwan need supply of 1.5 billion BTU of LNG from Indonesia every year. Indonesia has exported several kinds of refined petroleum and crude oil to Taiwan. Indonesia's supply of crude oil and oil products to Taiwan has increased by 205 percent in volume and 690 percent in value in the past ten years. Indonesia's exports of crude oil to that island country soared from 209,972 tons worth US\$ 24 million in 1974 to 884,602 tons valued at US\$ 195 million last year. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 16 Oct 85 p 6] /9274

KRAKATAU STEEL REPORTS PROFIT--PT Krakatau Steel is expected to gain a total profit amounting to around Rp 30 billion this year from the sale of its steel products, President Director of PT Krakatau Steel Ir. Aribowo disclosed here recently. The production of sponge iron by the steel plant this year is estimated to reach 1,000,000 tons, the highest record so far. Krakatau Steel's imports of scrap iron average around 100,000 tons/year from the United States, Australia and Hongkong. The need of the plant for scrap iron is estimated at about 20 percent of its average steel production. Steel production by the plant this year is projected to reach about 800,000 tons, whereas its need for scrap iron is estimated to reach 160,000 tons. PT Krakatau Steel limits the use of scrap iron from local suppliers so as not to disturb the operation of other companies which also use scrap iron as a basic material, according to Aribowo. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 16 Oct 85 p 4] /9274

FERTILIZER UP--The production of fertilizer in Indonesia reached 4.216 million tons in 1984/85, an increase of 970,000 tons over 3,246 million tons in 1983/84. The highest increase was recorded in the production of urea and TSP. The increase stood at 655,000 tons and 219,000 tons respectively in

1984/85. The production of ZA rose to 304,000 tons in 1984/85 from 208,000 tons in the previous year. The production of pesticide increased by about 24.38 percent from 40,600 tons in 1983/84 to 50,500 tons in 1984/85. Indonesia produced 48,000 tons of pesticide in 1982/83. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 23 Oct 85 p 3] /9274

RICE FIELDS CONVERTED TO SOY BEAN--Around 400,000 ha of irrigated rice-fields which are less productive will be converted into soybean plantations during the planting season next year, Junior Minister for Food Production Ir. Wardoyo disclosed here recently. The conversion of ricefields into commodity plantations will be undertaken as part of the efforts to reduce the excessive production of rice and the import of soybean, Ir. Wardoyo explained after he attended the celebration of the World Food Day here. Indonesia will import 400,000 tons of soybean this year, he said, adding that the government was determined to increase soybean production so as to make the country self-sufficient in soybean. For the purpose, the government has initiated the expansion of soybean plantations and the implementation of the intensification program on soybean planting, he revealed. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 23 Oct 85 pp 5, 6] /9274

CSO: 4200/257

LAOS

BRIEFS

NATIONAL SPORTS MEET OPENS--Vientiane, November 25 (KPL)--The first national sport competition was opened at the national stadium on November 23. The opening ceremony was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politiburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, together with ministers, deputy-ministers, and a large number of people. Socialist diplomats here were also present on this occasion. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 25 Nov 85 BK] /6662

CSO: 4212/24

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY ON HOPE FOR BETTER LINKS TO PRC

BK201620 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Trade and economic matters will be prominent in the discussions that the Malaysian prime minister and his delegation will be having with their Chinese counterparts in Beijing during the official visit that begins today. This is an area that does not involve the government only, as there are private sector representatives in the Malaysian delegation. It is an indicator of the importance of trade and economic relations between Malaysia and China that four agreements will be signed in Beijing. The agreement on double taxation will reduce the tax burden on business firms and individuals that trade with China. This is in keeping with Malaysia's policy of encouraging external trade and providing incentives. Malaysia already has a number of agreements with its principal trading partners designed to avoid double taxation.

Last year, Malaysia imported goods valued at 1,0555 million ringgit from China, while only 387 million ringgit worth of Malaysian goods were exported to the People's Republic. There is therefore much scope for correcting the imbalance. In this respect, China's acceptance of the recently manufactured Malaysian cars--the Proton Saga--is a significant event.

Malaysia is keen to take advantage of China's massive program of modernization which will require an abundance of both capital goods and essential raw material. However, China must change its present policy of trying to appeal mainly to ethnic Chinese communities in Southeast Asia for its capital requirement. In all the ASEAN countries there are Chinese communities, and Malaysia certainly would like to see this matter being reoriented so that there will be greater recognition of the sensitivity of governments with which China has trade links. The Malaysian prime minister has emphasized the importance of a realistic attitude toward trade and business opportunities in China. But even well-established multinational companies have encountered some problems in adapting to the business and political environment in China. Of course, Malaysia welcomes the new Chinese leadership's open and more liberal attitude to the outside world and to the free-enterprise ideology. As China increases its own standards of living, there will be greater opportunities for many trading nations, including Malaysia.

The Sino-Malay Chambers of Commerce and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade will also be signing a memorandum of understanding on direct trade between the two countries. This will result in mutually beneficial trade links. Also of some significance is the agreement to be signed between the Sabah gas industry and the Chinese. It is hoped by all Malaysians that Dr Mahathir Mohamed's visit to China will open a new chapter in not only trade and economic links but in the field of diplomacy as well.

/6662

CSO: 4200/285

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY NOTES MAHATHIR RAPS PRC SUPPORT FOR CPM

BK210944 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, and his delegation are in Beijing on an official 9-day visit. Political relations and economic issues can be said to be the principal items on the agenda of talks, discussions, and negotiations between the two governments. In his address at a banquet given in his honor in the Hall of the People in Beijing, the Malaysian prime minister spoke out frankly on issues that should be settled. Speaking in his usual clear sound, Dr Mahathir Mohamed had reminded government leaders of the People's Republic of China of the need to call off the present practice of recognizing the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya and to also end the policy of providing the so-called moral support for that outlawed party.

It should be in China's own interests to end this policy, which can only be described as an anachronism of residual remains of the old-time Maoist leadership. Malaysians have always found it difficult to understand how a people and government that regard themselves as pragmatists can be blind to the obvious harm that this out-of-date policy is causing to Sino-Malaysian relations. Malaysia can only point out to China the truth and its own perception of the matter. It is entirely up to the Chinese leaders to decide for themselves whether they want to respond to the desire of all sensible Malaysians or whether they want to provide moral support for a rapidly dwindling band that obtains hardly any support from the Malaysian people themselves.

The Malaysian prime minister could not have been more clear in this point. Relations could worsen, he had said, and while welcoming the new Chinese goals of rapid modernization, he pointed out the desirability of stepping up the volume of goods and services exchanged by the two countries. The fact that there has been an actual decline in trade between Malaysia and China since 1980 points to the need for speedy action. Malaysia is willing to take positive steps by exploring all possible avenues that could lead to more tradings.

There are no less than 130 business executives in the delegation that accompanies the Malaysian prime minister to China. In Malaysian business circles, there is much interest in exporting more as well as buying more from China. In the words of the Malaysian prime minister, if the present political differences could be settled, the two countries could go ahead and concentrate on trade and economic ties. This is a very healthy and mutually beneficial state of affairs.

China lost a lot of lead time as a result of the excesses and irrational policy during the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution. In the perception of Beijing, Malaysia may be a small nation, but it is an affluent nation and one that plays a major role in ASEAN. Malaysians hope China's leaders will respect the views expressed by their prime minister.

/6662

CSO: 4200/285

CURFEW FOLLOWING MUSLIM LEADER'S ARREST TEMPORARILY LIFTED

HK200540 Hong Kong AFP in English 0521 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 20 (AFP)--Police have temporarily lifted a curfew in the Baling region of Northern Kedah State where at least six people died yesterday in a clash between supporters of a self-styled religious leader and police and para-military units.

Police at Baling Town, 432 kilometres (270 miles) north of here, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS in a telephone interview that the curfew in the Kampong Siong area just south of the Malaysian-Thai border was lifted at dawn. He said that the curfew would be reimposed at 3 p.m. (2300 GMT).

The clash occurred early yesterday morning when police moved in to arrest the religious leader who people in the remote village call "Ibrahim Libya" because he had spent some time in Libya as a student.

Unconfirmed reports said that Ibrahim's supporters totalling some 200 people attacked the police with bamboo spears and clubs and that up to 12 people, mostly police personnel, may have been killed.

Other reports said that six bodies, some disemboweled, had been taken to nearby Sungai Petani Town. The dead are said to have included at least one senior police officer.

Officials who have declined comment on the reports said that acting Prime Minister Musa Hitam was expected to address parliament on the incident later today.

Kedah, the home state of Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad, has been a hot bed of Moslem religious activity centered around the fundamentalist Parti Islam se-Malaysia (PAS) to which Ibrahim and many of his supporters are said to belong.

The Baling region is mostly inhabited by Moslem Malays who cultivate small rubber holdings and other crops. The area is officially recognized as one of Malaysia's poorest.

/6662
CSO: 4200/285

MALAYSIA

VOPM CARRIES STATEMENT CONDEMNING AMBUSH BY RIVAL CP FACTION

BK201524 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT
20 Nov 85

[8 October 1985 "statement" by the party executive committee of the 3d Military Region of the Malaysian People's Liberation Army: "Strongly Condemn New Crimes Committed by a Handful of Ruling Leaders of the Northern Malayan Bureau Who Murdered People's Fighters"]

[Text] Having brutally murdered and tortured a great number of revolutionary fighters in the party and army over the past 15 years, a handful of ruling leaders of the Northern Malayan Bureau still do not cease their destructive activities against the revolutionary struggle. They sent armed men to infiltrate our region in September this year, and again launched an ambush attack on our comrades at about 0900 on 27 September, killing one of our comrades and injuring two others. It was their sixth ambush attack on our comrades in the 3d military region and also their ninth ambush on our army since January 1967. After launching the ambush, they proceeded to plant land mines around the site. All comrades and revolutionary people in our region are extremely indignant over these new crimes and strongly condemn these cruel actions.

For a long time, the Malaysian reactionary forces have exerted various efforts to destroy our party and army. This year, they continuously infiltrated their soldiers into our region by posing as Thai civilians or armed bandits. They have also instructed their thugs to create chaos in the border region. Besides, the ruling military authorities of southern Thailand have also launched their massive and prolonged military operations against our revolutionary bases in the border region. When the revolutionary forces were under constant enemy attacks and the people subjected to various kinds of hardships, those leaders of the Northern Malayan Bureau decided to aim their guns at the revolutionary fighters, instead of at the enemies. This ambush attack has once again exposed their evil intention to destroy the revolutionary forces and their true identity as a pseudo-revolutionary element.

On 15 August last year, they launched their fifth ambush attack on our 3d military region, injuring four of our comrade fighters. Our comrades had no choice but to inflict an equal punishment on them at the beginning of

November last year by launching our first self-defense counterattack after they launched ambush attacks on us eight times.

However, they never want to admit their crimes and always distort the truth by saying that it was our comrades who provoked their 15 August attack. On the one hand, they raved that comrades and cadres in the 3d Military Region were good people who should return to the party and people, but on the other hand, they refused to hold negotiations with us and strictly prohibited people's fighters under their control to meet and hold dialogues with us. They even tried to launch an armed provocation against our fighters so as to create a new blood feud and widen the existing rift. Their behavior has proved that they are true political crooks and ambitious hypocrites.

Throughout the last few years, we have repeatedly stressed that comrades from the Malayan People's Army [MPA] are our comrades in arms, who share common goals of struggle. We believe that comrades from the two sides should promote mutual understanding and distinguish the genuine from the spurious through meetings and dialogues with a view to establishing a greater revolutionary union. Upholding this stand and opinion does not necessarily mean that we are weak and can be bullied. We will never bow to any provocation nor renounce our self-defense rights when we are provoked militarily.

The handful of ruling leaders of the Northern Malayan Bureau are solely responsible for all their good and bad deeds. Speaking with a sincere heart, we once again call on the MPA comrades to face reality with a correct attitude, distinguish the genuine from the spurious, and firmly (abandon) the ambitious ruling leaders of the Northern Malayan Bureau who have brought about armed conflicts, detrimental to revolutionary unity but beneficial to our enemies. We hope that all of you give priority to the revolutionary cause, make joint efforts to overcome obstacles, endeavor to realize the great union and merger of revolutionary forces, and firmly aim our guns at our common enemy, namely, the Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime.

/6662

CSO: 4213/32

MALAYSIA

POLICE LAUNCH HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCH IN KEDAH

HK210636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0621 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Article by Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 21 (AFP)--Security officials have launched a house-to-house search in northern Kedah state for the followers of a Moslem religious teacher who led his supporters in bloody clashes with police that left 18 people dead on Tuesday.

Police officials here said that an intensive search was underway for the "criminals" who escaped when police units backed by armoured personnel carriers stormed the fortified compound of a house in remote Kampong Memali near Baling Town, 432 kilometres (270 miles) north of here.

The house was occupied by a politician-turned-religious teacher, Ibrahim Mahmud, 45, whose 400 supporters including women screaming "Allahuakhbar" battled police for more than five hours with molotov cocktails, bamboo spears, swords, axes, poison arrows, choppers and catapults.

Mr Ibrahim, who was educated in Libya, and 36 of his staunchest supporters had been wanted by police for possession of offensive weapons, intimidation, resisting arrest and other offences under the penal code.

Acting Prime Minister Musa Hitam said yesterday that Ibrahim and 13 of his supporters were killed during the fighting while police suffered four dead. Twenty-nine policemen and civilians were injured, some seriously.

Police in nearby Baling Town said that no arrests were made today although search operations were continuing in the district where a 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. (0700 GMT to 0900 GMT) curfew is in force.

The government has also banned all political and religious gatherings in the four northern states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu and parts of Perak following Tuesday's clashes and a police spokesman said that the ban would remain in force indefinitely.

The four northern predominantly Malay Moslem states have become an intense political battleground for the fundamentalist Parti Islam sa-Malaysia (PAS)

and Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad's moderate United Malays National Organisation (UMNO).

Ibrahim, described by some security officials as a fanatical Moslem, and many of his supporters were members of PAS which says it will set up an Islamic state led by the mullahs (Moslem scholars) if elected to power.

But PAS leaders moved quickly to disassociate themselves from the bloody clashes saying that Ibrahim and his supporters were not acting under any directive when resisting police.

PAS Deputy President Fadzil Nur criticized the police decision to storm Ibrahim's house, saying casualties could have been avoided if police had merely cordoned off the area and waited until the law breakers were exhausted.

/6662

CSO: 4200/285

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

PAS PROBE ON 19 NOV INCIDENT--PAS [Pan Malaysian Islamic Party] is conducting its own activities to collect a comprehensive report on the involvement of some of its members in the bloody incident in Pampong Memali, Baling in Kedah. According to BERNAMA [MALAYSIAN NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY], several PAS members in the state and headquarters are probing into the incident. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 21 Nov 85 BK] /6662

CSO: 4213/32

PHILIPPINES

ESTRADE-KALAW COMMENTS ON FAILURE TO UNITE PARTY

Makati MR. & MS. in English 11-17 Oct 85 p 14

[Article by Erness Sanchez: "Down or Up the Centrist Line"]

[Text] A PARTY with two wings like two heads is better than one," enthused Member of Parliament Eva Estrada-Kalaw, commenting on the Liberal Party split into the Kalaw wing and Salonga wing.

She said the party, now devoid of internal conflicts, will be stronger since both wings can now attend to building their own mass bases. Kalaw, a two-time senator, said that the Filipino people can now expect the two wings to concentrate on the coming presidential and local polls in the next two years.

The Manila solon stressed that her wing will not join any other Opposition political party and instead devote itself to what she termed the "centrist line". This line, she exclaimed, will allow our countrymen more choices in the coming elections.

She confided that her wing lost time to prepare for the coming elections since all their energies centered on keeping her group's fragile marriage to Jovito Salonga's group. She hinted that the Liberal Party may have lost more than two years of grassroots development

because of the touchy and emotional process of party unification.

The centrist line, she stressed, will ensure that the party will fight for the ideals it believed was set forth decades by its originators. The Manila solon pointed out that at this point there has not been a particular party which is not center-inclined. Political parties are closely associated with the left. And by taking this middle posture this move will bolster, she said, the concept that the democratic process is not confined to only two possible divergent roads.

The Salonga camp, she stressed, has a totally different concept of where the Liberal Party should be heading as compared to her group. But she conceded that despite the split the Liberal Party has only one objective and that is the removal of the 20-year-old Marcos regime. "This is our goal and we are willing to meet and sacrifice whatever differences we have," she said.

Unlike Marcos' Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) Party which is dominated by one man the Liberal Party is truly democratic since party lines are not dictated but are formed. The KBL is known to

have three wings but all are subservient to their ailing master, she described.

Kalaw emphasized that her group would not allow Salonga's group to stop them from moving ahead and this was the reason for the break-up. "We stand for the centrist form of democracy," she said. And she was willing to give all her physical, mental, moral and financial capabilities to restore true freedom and democracy, for an end to massive graft, corruption, mismanagement and other irregularities which sunk the country to the worst position since after World War II. "The Salonga camp has its methods and we have ours," she cited.

To the very last minute, Kalaw pointed out that she never had second thoughts in initiating the offer for Ms. Judy Araneta-Koxas to assume the LP presidency and she would gladly give up her position in favor of Judy.

But the Salonga camp has its own belief and whether right or wrong is entitled to it even if it may not have followed party rules and regulations. She said that Salonga and she entered into agreements from the very beginning to install Judy as the party president. But those agreements went haywire because of the failure of Salonga to again offer the slot to Judy.

She said that she is willing to leave the door open for unification after she obtained support by the party national directorate to continue negotiations for unity. The LP national directorate has unanimously resolved to continue giving her its trust and confidence.

The Manila solon stressed that the unification process can only be achieved with the creation of a three-man committee from both camps to negotiate for unity in the party.

But Kalaw said her wing composed of 284 of the 360 members of the national directorate will now push for the development of strong local chapters in preparation for the coming local elections.

Already her wing is in the midst of reorganizing its chapters to form a cohesive force, she added. She saw no reason why Opposition parties will not play a prominent role next year. There is no reason for the Liberal Party and other Opposition parties to come out favorably only in their bailiwicks since the country's ills cannot be solved by this regime.

The Manila solon emphasized that the 1986 elections is the pivotal point for the country. And instead of hugging the headlines over this issue, she insisted, the party must be very concerned over the capability of the party to field winning candidates to end the stranglehold of this regime.

Kalaw believed that both wings can cooperate in this endeavor and she foresees this unification issue will be resolved once the two wings support each other.

PHILIPPINES

NDF 'CORRECTS' KALAW STATEMENT ON OFFER

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 22-28 Oct 85 p 3

[Text]

The National Democratic Front hereby clarifies that it had not nor has it ever offered the opposition presidential candidacy to Ms. Eva Estrada Kalaw, as her statement issued on Oct. 11, 1985 explicitly claimed. Neither would the NDF stoop to "political deceit" in making such an offer - if, granted for the sake of argument, it was in a position to do so.

The NDF has always taken a principled position in its relations with other political forces opposed to the US-Marcos dictatorship. We have always urged them to adhere to national and democratic principles in the interest of the people, as we have tried our best to consistently do so.

The NDF is exceedingly glad that more opposition groups, including those in the legal opposition, have risen to this challenge and are now questioning - some are even strongly

opposing - the US-imposed presence here and the latter's unpopular support for the corrupt and barbaric Marcos regime. Opposition to the continued presence in the Philippines of the US military bases, among other criteria, is certainly an important gauge by which the NDF adjusts its relations with specific political parties, groups and individuals.

The NDF can certainly have positive relations with Ms. Kalaw, Mr. Juvito Salonga, or any other opposition leader or party, on the basis of their consistently working for the national and democratic interests of the Filipino people. However, we believe that conducting or joining in an anti-communist witchhunt only plays into the hands of the US-Marcos dictatorship and weakens opposition unity. This is not the road to positive dialogue among opposition forces. The gamecockery of red-baiting merely leads to opposition disunity and discord.

/12828
CSO: 4200/197

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION UNITY MOVES, VIEWS ON AQUINO CANDIDACY

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 22-28 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Larry Sipin: "What Laurel, Salonga think of Cory"]

[Text]

Is there hope for unification among the divided opposition?

Here is, if the opposition leaders who are now tearing at each other for the right to face President Marcos in a presidential election are to be believed.

Former Senator Salvador Laurel, Unido headman and the only one thus far entered in the National Unification Committee's pool of possible presidential bets, says he does not consider the other aspirants as enemies.

"They are my friends and allies because 'the enemy of my enemy is my friend,'" Laurel says.

Being the undisputed chieftain of his party, Laurel has no internal problems. He can thus afford to maintain a dignified stance in the on-going intramural to determine the standard bearer in the opposition's bid to seize the seat of power.

Former Senator Lope Salonga and MP Eva Estrada Kalaw of the Liberal Party, both presidential hopefuls, continue to

maintain that they are "reaching out to each other" but the priority of their pronouncements for unification is doubtful.

The Salonga camp, enjoying a clear edge over its rival faction, now refers to the Kalaw wing as the "Kalaw feather."

After Salonga's election as LP president last Oct. 5 (the election was not recognized by KALAW), a close associate of the former US exile told this reporter: "We are now completely disregarding Mrs. Kalaw."

The Salonga Group is doing just that.

Last October 18, Salonga convened his men at the residence of the late former senator and LP president Gerardo Roxas and announced in a press conference that he has appointed the national officers of the party.

Expectedly, Kalaw refused to recognize the officers in the same way that she refused to recognize Salonga's election.

Kalaw says Salonga violated party rules when he issued the appointments. As far as she is concerned, she is the president, and the officers elected with her on Feb. 12, 1984 remain as party officers.

The Salonga-Kalaw feud has

been very bitter and hopes that they will eventually reconcile can best be described as "Lahu lo-yes".

Despite the destructive division, Salonga views the feud on the positive side. Says Salonga: "This is not the Kilusang Nagrong Lipunan where there is only one voice and one authority."

On the party level, the different opposition groups are also engaged in a war as to who is the dominant opposition party.

Laurel claims that the Unido (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) is the most organized opposition group.

"Our force was tested in the last election . . . we are organized in 1,500 towns, 60 cities and 73 provinces," Laurel points out.

Salonga, on the other hand, admits that the LP is still under the process of reorganization, having lain dormant since the imposition of martial law, but vows "to establish the broadest alignment of genuine opposition parties and forces necessary to eliminate the Marcos regime whatever the costs, whatever the sacrifices."

Kalaw, for her part, says LP provincial and city chairmen, numbering some 116, have been asked to complete the reorganization of local party chapters down to the barangay level.

As to how the LP can undertake two separate reorganization drives continues to puzzle political observers.

The Nacionalista Party, the LP's rival in the political power play before the imposition of martial law, is unheard of but no one is wondering. The NP is virtually dead because there are no legitimate oppositionists in its ranks.

What looms as a force to reckon with is the PDP-Laban which has been working quietly to strengthen and consolidate its ranks.

A merger of two parties - the Filipino Democratic Party of exiled MP Aquilino Pimentel and the Lakas ng Bayan of

the late former Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr. - the PDP-Laban now claims to be nationally organized.

PDP-Laban Secretary General Jose Cojuangco Jr. says the party is ready to field candidates in the local election. The incised group, however, has no presidential timber but that weakness can be converted into a position of strength because of the influence of force of numbers that the party can present in a national convention for the selection of a single opposition candidate for president.

Efforts of MP Honorable Adara to consolidate the forces of small political parties also bears watching. It was learned that Adara is working for the formation of an alliance of the minor parties and cause-oriented groups. The aim of the proposed

alliance is to nominate a presidential bet from among their ranks to the NUC pool.

Among the groups reportedly sending feelers to each other for a possible merger are the Mandanano Alliance, Pugarhira, Lahan ni Ninoy sa Northern Luzon, National Union for Liberation, the Muslim Federal Party, Timok ti Umali, and the Social Democratic Party.

The ambitions of all presidential hopefuls are threatened by the emergence of Mrs. Cory Aquino as the most acceptable opposition bet.

A movement to launch the candidacy of Mrs. Aquino is underway and even while Cory has repeatedly stated that she is not interested in the presidency, Salonga and Kalaw have publicly stated that they will bow down if she accepts a popular draft.

Laurel also says he will support Mrs. Aquino but under the condition that if she intends to run, she must join a political party, be nominated to the NUC pool, and submit herself to a convention.

Salonga disagrees with Laurel's stand. He says if there is an overwhelming public demand for Cory to run, all aspirants should give way for the sake of unity.

"I don't think Cory will subject himself to a convention," Salonga opines.

Mrs. Aquino, buoyed by the martyrdom of her husband, is the only real hope of the opposition's unification but with her reluctance to seek the presidency, the hope will have to lie on the capability of the NUC and the convenors group to select a single candidate who would enjoy the support of the rejected hopefuls.

All the aspirants have professed to support whoever will be named the unified opposition's candidate but that remains to be seen because the wounds incurred in defeat would be too fresh to forget.

The oppositionists want to close ranks because they know that that is the only way they can topple President Marcos. But can they sincerely set aside personal interests in favor of the national interest?

Only time -- and the elections can tell.

/12828
CSO: 4200/197

PHILIPPINES

OFFICIAL PROPOSES FARMING ON UNUSED CLARK LAND

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Oct 85 p 13

[Text]

ANGELLEN CITY
Deputy Public Works
and Highways Minister
and Member of Parliament
Abel P. Cambo (BUL. Pangasinan) proposed yesterday the utilization of idle lands at Clark Air Base for productive endeavor.

Cambo, who is also general manager of the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, said he will file in the House a bill seeking the conversion of these unproductive lands into an agricultural zone.

Clark Air Base, seat of the US Air Force, is the largest military facility on the mainland. United

States occupies about 60,000 hectares of land situated in Pangasinan, Zambales, Bataan, and Tarlac provinces.

However, only more than 4,000 hectares are actually being used by the US for its military installations.

The remaining 43,000 hectares have remained idle since 1979, when the US turned over Clark to the Philippine government under the RP-US military base agreement.

Sources said that big portions of Clark area are now being occupied by some 10,000 squatters. (Buletin Today 30 Oct 85)

/9274

CSO: 4200/213

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS CITES U.S. ROLE IN ASIA

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Nov 85 p 1

[Text]

President Marcos Wednesday expressed confidence that the presence of the United States in Asia would maintain the balance of power and curb adventurism in the region which will be to the mutual advantage of both the U.S. and the Philippines.

The Chief Executive based this feeling before a high-level group of U.S. business, industrial and law-maker executives of the Trans-National U.S. Pacific Rim during a dinner he hosted at Malacanang.

The President also said that it is necessary to maintain and have the right kind of

order, stability and cooperation in the region to achieve peace and economic growth.

However, the President said, until such time that a "world mechanism" is found to assure that nations must first "return to the old human concept of maintaining balance of power."

"As long as we can maintain the balance of power in Asia, credit to which is the presence of our superpower in order to deter any adventurism in the region, we will be able to maintain peace in the United States and the Philippines," he said.

The President also referred to the presence

of the United States in

Manila, the presence of power in Asia, and continued American presence, the President said, is the basis of the "need for the two sides to maintain their good relationship."

In another development, the President said that the United States should consider the Philippines people not only as friends but also as partners in their political, social, and economic development, and also to be together again in the construction of the future and the world.

The President also said that the United States should consider the Philippines people not only as friends but also as partners in their political, social, and economic development, and also to be together again in the construction of the future and the world.

/9317
CSO: 4200/282

[Text]

He stressed that

...and to be a ...
...and to be a ...

"Unfortunately," he said "the good things done by the military are forgotten and military rule is resented as a restriction of individual rights and liberties. At least, of the individual's freedom of expression."

THE

[illegible]

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES 'UNDERGROUND ECONOMY'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 24-26 Oct 85

[News Analysis by Eddie Gandionco in the "Overview" column: "Underground Economic Activity"]

[Part I, 24 Oct 85 pp 3, 10]

[Text] The Philippine economy has always been marked with underground economic activity by people from all walks of life, but much more with those in business, education, religious works and government. The name of the game is tax dodging or tax avoidance.

Many business and enterprises are well organized to circumvent the bookkeeping network that allows the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) to monitor income and economic activity. Lately, tax dodging or tax avoidance has become a way of life for literally thousands of Filipinos. This hard-to-track activity has as many definitions as names such as underground economy, the hidden billions economy of Filipinos abroad, under-the-table economy, and so on. This kind of economy is that part of the Gross National Product (GNP) which, because of unreporting and under reporting is not measured by official statistics. Newspaper headlines the past few days reported that the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) will go after the underground taxable people.

Cash transactions, financial conduits, exchange deals, and dollar salting are the grist of this underground economy. Parties to such deals do not report the transactions since it is on their own discretion. The variety of this activity is infinite and it is something that imperceptibly permeates the day-to-day commerce in the Philippines. People who do not partake tend not to notice it. But tax cheating is there, in peddlers who do not issue a receipt, in the doctor, lawyer, engineer, accountant and other professionals who request that they be paid in cash and without receipts; in Pus, taxis, buses, and jeepneys which do not issue tickets or receipts; in moonlighting law enforcers, auto mechanics, TV or radio technicians, and so on; in small bars and restaurants and disco pads; in hostesses and ladies-of-the-night, etc. Then there are the huge sums of money from smuggling activities and gunrunning that go unrecorded, the sale of marijuana and other dangerous drugs to stolen goods, the under-the-table or grease money given to government officers, examiners, inspectors, engineers, military officers, agents, etc., to seize goods which end up in the market. And many more.

Unreported or unseen income from graft and corruption has drawn little attention from the government. Of course investigations are made like the hidden billions case, but only to be forgotten, or whitewashed. The loss of government revenues are tremendous on unrecorded income of those in government. The very existence of many bigtime tax cheats makes the efforts of the BIR to go after small taxpayers less valid.

It is estimated that the unreported income today amounts to more or less P40 billion. However, some BIR officers told this writer that the off-the-books business income is estimated to reach P60 billion, most of it under-the-table, grease money, hidden wealth abroad, kickbacks, and cash transactions. The underground economy account for as much as 30 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP).

[Part II, 25 Oct 85 pp 3, 10]

[Text] It is reported that the unrecorded sector of the economy has grown twice the rate of the regular economy in the last five years. This writer's studies and observations supports the view. There is really a remarkable expansion of unreported and unrecorded income in the Philippines today. One only needs to look at the lifestyle, the cars and things including residences of those holding sensitive positions in government, some professionals, and businessmen. If an inventory method will be done on their assets vis-a-vis their income filed with the BIR, the result will be one for Ripley's "Believe It Or Not." In the national standpoint, the underground economy is estimated between 30 to 40 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP).

This writer was informed by those in-the-know that about 90 percent of public biddings are half-cooked to pre-arrange suppliers, contractors, or bidders. Almost always members of the committee on bidding and awards are proteges of the head of office to do his bidding in times of public biddings. And in most public biddings a clause is added that the office reserves the right to reject or cancel the bidding. This is allegedly done in case their favorite supplier or contractor who has given in advance the grease fails to qualify. It is reported that in most public biddings no less than 30 percent of the winning bidder's price is distributed to the people connected with the bidding and awards, and these are unreported or unrecorded income. It is believed and estimated that unreported income from government transactions and biddings amount to about two billion a year of taxpayers' money. This writer's attempt to quantify unreported income of some government people demonstrate that in the very noses of government there is rampant and unabated tax dodging of invisible income. In fact, biddings on government projects like buildings, infrastructures, roads, etc. are sources of graft. Even supplies and materials, floor waxes, horse manures, and so on.

In our study of the underground economy, it is observed that the reasons why many have gone underground is because of excessive taxes, bureaucratic red tape, unproductive spending of government, graft and corruption of those at the top, undue harassment for under-the-table negotiation, government imposed restrictions and regulations, and so on. Another practical imperative is the ever-increasing cost-of-living which makes those in the middle income group

very difficult in making both ends meet, not to say the shortage of jobs. All these have combined to make the underground economy that much more attractive.

The announcement of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to crackdown on unreported income and the underground economy is most welcome by this column. However, they should start with those having hidden wealth abroad, then those military officers who are occupying mansions, cabinet ministers, bureau directors, school and superintendents, customs collectors, BIR directors and officers, and so on.

[Conclusion, 26 Oct 85 pp 3, 11]

[Text] There are indications of a further shift from the regular economy to the underground economy because people see what is happening to their tax money which is being wastefully spent and some stolen to be hidden abroad. Moreover, government leaders have not shown examples of honesty in managing the country's economy. Many in the government have continued their bad ways. And this is happening for all to see. And for reasons of their own the Administration finds it hard to take cognizance.

The weight of the high minimum wage of P57 daily plus the many social security contributions has induced conscienceless management and businessmen to pay their workers much less although the payroll is signed by the workers that they receive the minimum pay and allowance as required by law. The pay difference that goes to the employer forms part of the unreported or unrecorded income, which is estimated to be millions. The BIR is finding it difficult to tax this kind of income which appears legal.

There is ample evidence that society's attitudes are changing towards going into the underground economy. It is much more acceptable by many. The implication is that of public disregard for authority and the law. And this is happening, even among public utility drivers, street vendors, and so on. Tax cheating has now assumed an aura of respectability. Today, you see law violators carry much less of a social stigma than before. Given the opportunity to cheat or not to report their income, majority of those interviewed by this writer freely admit that they would do so. They do not even agree or accept that tax evasion is a criminal activity by pointing to those in government who are tax cheats.

The existence of the hidden billions and the underground economy has important implications for the measurement of the economic variables, the pursuit of national economic policy, and the efficient functioning of the overall economy. Government statistics cover only the regular economic activities. The underground activities like organized crime, smuggling (technical and otherwise), kickbacks, overpricing, etc. are not counted thus making government statistics doubtful for it is not the real and hard condition of the economy. Our study showed the rate of growth of the economy higher than the measured growth by taking into account the underground economy. Unreported and unrecorded income is growing faster than the Gross National Product (GNP). The size of the public sector today is artificially magnified; and, statistics on income distribution are distorted.

As government economic policies are based on legal macro-economic variables, they could possibly do more harm than good because of the distortion of statistics and figures or data. This is what happened to the Administration's report to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The situation today calls for government's reappraisal of the economy taking into account the hidden wealth and the underground economy and the foreseeable future.

/9274

CSO: 4200/213

PHILIPPINES

NEED TO TAX UNDERGROUND ECONOMY VIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Oct 85 p 21

[Article by H. C. Molina]

[Text]

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) calls it "underground economy." In the Philippines, the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) prefers to call it "underground economy."

It is a type of economy in which there are no official records of sales or transactions, or income received.

It is described as another "manifestation of dynamic flexibility" of Filipinos amid critical times, many of them earn more than a taxpayer of fixed compensation income can in one calendar year.

Dealers of jewelry, fruit and vegetable distributors, sidewalk vendors, street hawkers, peddlers, vendors of

electronic equipment and appliances and drug sellers to this category.

However, rarely do they pay taxes to the government. It is some kind of a tax system that the subject has to deal with in the course of his day-to-day life by paying taxes.

While a more clerk is posted to a private or public office to enforce tax returns and pay taxes each year, they have evaded payment of taxes. This is largely due to the unavailability of sales records, "informal" transactions are made on a cash basis.

"Millions of small shops, houses, stalls and there are no records of sales, income, and other matters. It is all 'grilled' in a pile of un-

FILE

He said that in Manila City alone, millions of pesos worth of fruits and vegetables from the provinces are unloaded daily before dawn.

In Manila, there are more than 10,000 vendors and many of them were found not paying proper taxes. They have been occupying stalls in public markets and only a few showed profits that would allow to charge in lawful percent of business.

As the BIR continues to tap additional sources of revenue to meet its 1986 billion tax payment goal, perhaps it may find that the so-called "underground economy" of PNAS.

/9274
CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

NDF PUBLISHES FIRST ISSUE OF OFFICIAL ORGAN

12 Point Program Presented

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 pp 1, 2, 3

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "NDF Issues Draft Program"]

[Text]

A people's war that is part of the worldwide struggle against imperialism.

A struggle waged on the fundamental principle of self-reliance.

A new Philippines pursuing an independent foreign policy.

A constitution that shall embody all the basic democratic rights contained in a liberal democratic constitution.

A general land reform policy that shall distribute land to the landless tillers equitably and at no cost.

A new government that shall protect the rights of all overseas Filipinos, migrants and permanent residents abroad.

Termination of all unequal treaties, laws and agreements with the United States, including the removal of US military bases. No foreign power shall be allowed to set up military bases on Philippine soil.

These are some features of the revised draft program of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines issued last January 1985, based on comments, criticisms and suggestions gathered from various allied political forces, organizations, groups and individuals on the 1982 draft. The 1985 draft takes into account the political developments since the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino on August 21, 1983.

The NDF celebrates its 12th anniversary this month, jubilant of its tremendous gains in recent years and months. To consolidate these gains and to further strengthen its unity, the NDF is determined to finish the revision of its program.

In a forward to the important NIN document, the drafting committee of the NIN Secretariat said: "toward the ratification of this revised program soon, we enjoin all revolutionary mass organizations, comrades, allies and friends to seriously study the program and forward further suggestions for enriching and improving it."

Central Aim

The NIN program calls for the broadest and strongest unity of the people. "The central aim of uniting the Filipino people," the NIN program states, "is to complete and win total victory in the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and genuine democracy."

The document points out that the revolutionary struggle of the Filipino people is a historical tradition: "Our forebears launched hundreds of armed uprisings and rebellions in self defense and to cast off the Spanish colonial yoke. Filipinos fought and won the first revolutionary people's war to dismantle European colonialism in our part of Asia. For almost four years, we successfully carried out guerrilla warfare against Japanese invaders during World War II. And for a whole decade at the turn of the century, heroically and at great sacrifice, our people waged a war of national liberation against American imperialist troops to defend the first but short-lived democratic republic in the East."

"This history is not dead and past; our tradition of armed struggle and resistance in defense of the Motherland and to regain our freedom and independence is still very much alive today. It is alive for one obvious reason: a foreign master - US imperialism - still dominates the

Philippines; and its local big and small collaborators and puppet tyrants - at present led by the dictator Ferdinand Marcos - are still actively sowing evil in our country, helping to perpetuate foreign domination and intensifying the oppression and exploitation of the Filipino people."

The US Marcos dictatorship is an armed, well entrenched and powerful enemy and can only be defeated by waging a people's war, the paper points out. The strategy of people's war entails the total mobilization of the entire people for armed struggle, open mass struggles, rural and urban uprisings, and other forms of unarmed and armed combat to destroy by stages the military and political capability of the dictatorship.

"Armed struggle is the primary form of struggle that we must wage. This is starkly clear, especially in the face of the fascist dictatorship," the paper adds. "While the most decisive, armed struggle must be combined with various effective forms of legal struggle."

People's Democratic Republic

The program states that the establishment of local organs of democratic power in the countryside is already creating the basis for a nationwide democratic coalition government and a democratic republic. "But the broadening of the character, representation and work of these local organs of democratic power does not stop. The effective level of democratic government will also keep on rising from the barrio level through the municipal, district, city, provincial and regional levels to the national level."

"On the eve of total victory of the armed revolution, a political consultative conference of all representatives of patriotic and democratic classes, parties, mass organizations, groups and other positive forces shall be held to form a council that will pave the way for the formal establishment of the democratic coalition government on the national level. Upon the formation of this council, the people's democratic republic shall be proclaimed.

"The council shall ensure that the transition to peaceful conditions is smooth and orderly and that the wounds of war are healed as soon as possible. All government functionaries not guilty of any serious crimes against the people shall be allowed to stay on in the civil bureaucracy to avoid disruption of necessary public services. As in the course of the people's war, no political party, group or individual shall be allowed to monopolize the decision-making processes and the execution of state affairs.

"A constituent assembly shall be elected to draft the constitution of the new state. After ratification of the constitution, general elections shall be held, and the democratic coalition government inaugurated. Thereupon, the council shall cease to function."

The people's democratic republic shall uphold the essential elements of a genuine modern-day republic: people's sovereignty and national independence; all political authority emanating from the people; democratically elected officials who shall be their representatives and servants; elected representative assemblies at all levels that express the will of the people, rather than a single individual making laws; determination of the popular will through free and clean elections and other democratic means; and the free exercise by the people of all their basic democratic rights and freedoms.

"In the constitution and practice of the democratic republic, the people's sovereignty is the sacred principle from which flows all rights and responsibilities. The government can govern only as it represents the people's will and interests and upholds the people's basic democratic rights. The people shall have the right to revolt against any oppressive and tyrannical regime.

"There shall be an express constitutional provision against autocracy or one-man rule under any circumstance. There shall also be an express provision against the declaration of martial law without this being first decided on through the collective processes of definite organs of government and according to publicly ascertainable facts. . . . All the basic democratic rights contained in a liberal democratic constitution shall be embodied in the constitution of the people's democratic republic."

Self-reliance

On the question of self-reliance and international support, the NIN program states: "We wage people's war on the fundamental principle of self-reliance, but we also consider international support as an integral part of our struggle. Thus, we seek the political and material support of other countries and revolutionary movements and organizations abroad. Those who extend such support prove themselves true friends of the Philippine revolution and the Filipino people. In no instance, however, will we become so beholden to any foreign

entity that we would even consider sacrificing the sovereignty, national independence and democratic rights our people are fighting so hard to attain.

"The people and their revolution-ary armed forces are basically self-reliant in the course of people's war. They seek military assistance from abroad only to supplement their self-reliant efforts in the face of the long standing and increasing US military assistance to the dictatorship and the growing threat of direct US intervention and aggression. Without US military and other support, the fascist dictatorship cannot last long."

Foreign Policy

The NDF program regards the people's war in the Philippines as "part of the worldwide struggle against imperialism being waged by national liberation movements, revolutionary parties, governments and countries, as well as by the working people in capitalist and imperialist countries. Our struggle contributes to their victories, just as their achievements help advance our revolutionary movement."

The democratic coalition government shall establish diplomatic and trade relations with all countries irrespective of ideology or social system. These relations will be characterized by mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and by mutual benefit in every possible field.

The new Philippines shall pursue an independent foreign policy. It shall strive to support the revolutionary struggles of other peoples, and actively participate in the movement to establish a new economic order. It shall uphold, and conform to, decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations which enhance the

sovereignty, independence and equality of nations, and which defend and promote international peace and security.

The people's democratic republic will work for the removal of the reactionary forces of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and will help create a situation where the Southeast Asian countries can develop themselves freely, without interference from any imperialist power, foreign military bases, and nuclear weapons in the region.

US Military Bases

The NDF draft program is strong on the question of US military bases and unequal relations with the United States and other foreign entities:

"The United States must leave its military bases in the Philippines and cease to provide military assistance to local reactionaries. The military bases shall be used for military and civilian purposes by the democratic republic. No foreign power shall be allowed to set up military bases on Philippine soil, nor to carry, by any means of transport, nuclear weapons into Philippine territory.

"Throughout the long history of US imperialist domination of the country, the US and other foreign interests have used various treaties and other agreements to violate the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines and to perpetuate the country's subservience to foreign interests. The US Marcos dictatorship has further expanded and extended these extraordinary privileges, to the grave detriment of the broad masses of the Filipino people.

"These unequal and unjust laws, treaties and agreements, including the Investments and Export Incentives Acts, the Universal Banking Law, the Treaty of Amity, Commerce

and Navigation, the Mutual Defense Treaty, the Military Assistance Pact, as well as various cultural agreements prejudicial to the national interest, must be terminated once and for all. The democratic coalition government shall likewise demand an end to, and vigorously defend itself against, all forms of foreign intervention and interference in the country's internal affairs."

Broad Composition

The NDF is made up of Filipino nationalists, democrats, progressive Christians and church people, national minority autonomists, women's emancipationists, socialists, communists, and other genuine patriots in the Philippines and abroad, representing a wide variety of political and ideological trends. Membership in the NDF is voluntary, and no single political party or group is allowed to dominate the organization or monopolize the decision-making processes in its leading and subordinate bodies.

The NDF has emerged as the most developed organizational expression of the revolutionary united front. It provides a framework and channel for the unity and coordination of all groups and individuals adhering to, and advancing, the general line of fighting for national liberation and genuine democracy.

The NDF has established basic organizational structures on the international, national, regional, provincial, city, town and barrio levels. It is persevering to multiply these structures and further broaden their membership and scope. The NDF has studied well and taken to heart the essential lessons of the Filipino people's revolutionary history, and continually sums up current revolutionary practice. It also draws lessons and inspiration from the brilliant revolutionary achievements of the peoples of other countries, especially those of the Third World. —

THE 12-POINT GENERAL PROGRAM OF THE NDF

1. Unite the Filipino people to overthrow the tyrannical rule of US imperialism and the local reactionaries.
2. Wage a people's war to win total, nationwide victory.
3. Establish a democratic coalition government and a people's democratic republic.
4. Integrate the revolutionary armed forces into a single national revolutionary army.
5. Uphold and promote the free exercise of the people's basic democratic rights.
6. Terminate all unequal relations with the United States and other foreign entities.
7. Complete the process of genuine land reform, raise rural production through cooperation, and modernize agriculture.
8. Carry out national industrialization as the leading factor in economic development.
9. Guarantee the right to employment, raise the people's living standards, and expand social services the moment after establishing democratic state power.
10. Promote a patriotic, scientific and popular culture and ensure free public education.
11. Respect and foster the self-determination of the Moro and Cordillera people and all ethnic minorities.
12. Adopt and practice a revolutionary, independent and peace-loving foreign policy.

Editorial Outlines Policy, Direction

(Clandestine) **LIBERATION** in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 p 1

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Editorial: "Introducing Liberation"]

[Text]

With the achievement of many significant gains, the Filipino people are even more determined to carry forward their struggle to the end. It is a struggle that seeks to completely remove the scourge of imperialist rule in a long but vital part of Asia. It is at the same time a struggle of a people to uphold their democratic rights against a fascist dictatorship, serving as the principal instrument of its imperialist rule in the Philippines.

In waging this difficult struggle, the Filipino people consider their cause to be worldwide struggle against neocolonialism, the imperialist aggression and exploitation of the masses of the world and the main obstacle to world peace.

It is a tribute to this heroic struggle that the National Democratic Front of the Philippines, in its 1968 anniversary, was named and with its official international publication — **LIBERATION** (Philippines).

On behalf of the Filipino people and in the spirit of true solidarity, the NDF reaches out to all governments, national liberation movements, parties, organizations and individuals struggling against imperialism and colonialism and to all freedom-loving peoples. As a step of expanding and strengthening solidarity, the NDF offers **LIBERATION** as a channel for exchange in information and mutual support.

The NDF also extends out to all Filipinos who are far from the homeland but who are passionately active in the struggle of their people, as well as to all individuals and groups in the support movement for the Philippine struggle. To them, the NDF publication can serve as a medium for strengthening unity, for deepening knowledge about the struggle and for synchronizing their with the revolution.

Issues of **LIBERATION** also cover all current national, economic and current developments about the economy, politics and cultural life in the Philippines. The paper is committed to expose all the various forms of tyranny that the Filipino people suffer under neocolonialist domination and fascist dictatorship. More importantly, **LIBERATION** seeks to present all the different aspects of the development of the people of the Philippine revolution.

Issues of the newspaper will also contain analysis and some on important world events. In the course of providing news, information and analysis on both world and Philippine issues, **LIBERATION** shall explain the NDF's program and policies policy as well as express NDF's support to the progressive and anti-imperialist struggles of other peoples and countries.

With great anticipation, the NDF and the staff of **LIBERATION** hope to build a strong, vigorous, worthy and fruitful in the cause of the common struggle against imperialism. —

50 Percent NPA Growth in 1984 Claimed

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "NPA Strength Up by 50 Percent"]

[Text] The New People's Army recorded another spectacular growth in 1984, increasing by 50% its number of full-time and part time guerrillas - from 20,000 as of December 1983 to an estimated 30,000 at present, spread out in more than 59 guerrilla fronts in at least 59 provinces (out of 73 provinces in the country). The number of local militia is estimated at 20,000.

The NPA, which marked its 16th anniversary last March 29, has increased its tempo of tactical offensives against enemy troops, launching more and more company-sized operations during the last 20 months in the form of ambushes, raids and arms confiscations.

Among the latest big NPA operation was the one conducted March 25 in Davao City, capital of Negros Occidental province. Some 400 assorted high-powered rifles were taken by NPA guerrillas in a raid at the armory of the Visayan Maritime Academy, located in a central section of the city. The arms confiscation operation - the biggest haul in a single operation in NPA history - included the firearms of the personal bodyguards of Marcos' crony and sugar magnate Roberto Benedicto, member of the rubber stamp parliament and former ambassador to Japan. The whole operation, conducted four days before the NPA 16th anniversary, was done in the evening and finished in less than 30 minutes. It caught the government armed forces and local police by complete surprise.

Another operation was the raid on March 25 at Sadanga town in Davao province, some 150 kilometers from Davao City where Marcos -- on the same day -- was boasting that he will crush the NPA guerrilla movement. The NPA force that took control of Sadanga and held it for six to nine hours was led by Fr. Conrado Balweg, Catholic priest turned NPA fighter. The guerrillas took all the firearms that the fleeing local police and military have abandoned. Mr. Marcos was in Davao City at the time for the graduation rites of the Philippine Military Academy.

The area where NPA growth is most rapid is Mindanao in the south of the country. Many of the guerrilla fronts in the island doubled their number of fulltime and part time guerrillas during the last 20 months.

Nationwide, the number of NPA guerrilla fronts has grown from 28 in 1980 to 45 at the end of 1983, to 59 as of December 1984, of which more than one third are in Mindanao.

(A guerrilla front is defined as an area which has its own organization, guerrilla forces and military command, and can function independently over a long period in the development of the guerrilla war.)

The rapid growth of the NPA has caused alarm in the corridors of

power in the White House, US State Department and the Pentagon. Concerned about US military installations at Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base, and huge US investments in the Philippines, policy planners of the Reagan administration are hatching all sorts of counter-insurgency schemes to salvage the Marcos dictatorship in its losing battle against the army of the people. --

Chart, Map Illustrates NPA Growth

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 pp 4, 5

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines; words following elipses published as headline in boldface]

[Text] In 16 years the NPA has moved from one level of strength to a higher one, achieving ... a far greater offensive capability.

	1968-69	1972	1976	1980	1983-85
Guerilla Fronts	2	10	21	28	50 [*]
Area Covered					
Towns	7	43	138	378	no
Provinces	2	9	31	43	50 [*]
NPA Rifles	38	800	1000	4000+	10000 [*] high-powered
NPA full-time & part-time guerillas	50	1000+	1500+	8000	30000 [*]
Militia	no	no	no	no	20000 [*]

• 1984 figures
* estimate



Additional Policy, Publication Details

(Clandestine) **LIBERATION** in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 p 2

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Text]

The National Democratic Front is the framework or channel for the unity, cooperation and coordination of all national democratic forces in the Philippines. It traces its beginning to the establishment of the Preparatory Commission for a National Democratic Front on April 24, 1973. The 1985 12-Point Draft Program upholds people's war for overthrowing the US-Marcos dictatorship and calls for the establishment of a democratic coalition government and a people's democratic republic.

LIBERATION (Philippines) is the official international publication of the NDF. It is circulated in the various global regions through distribution outlets set up in coordination with or as designated by the **LIBERATION** staff.

The staff of **LIBERATION** welcomes all comments and suggestions on the content and form of the paper. Readers are also invited to send "letters to the Editor". The staff likewise encourages the reprinting of articles or parts of the newspaper, with due acknowledgement, in other publications. Sending of copies of these publications to the staff is much appreciated. The staff reserves the right to print and edit letters to the editor and the right to authorize the translation or reprinting of an entire issue or issues of **LIBERATION**.

Subscription rates to **LIBERATION** for 1985 are as follows:

Regular	US \$ 6.00
Institution	\$10.00
Sustainer	\$20.00 or \$40.00

Please add \$2.00 for airmail subscriptions from the United States and Canada, Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Add \$4.00 for airmail subscriptions from Australia and New Zealand. Arrangements for mails and payments can be made with your closest NDF contact or through distribution outlets.

Opposition Election Strategies

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 pp 3, 6

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[News Analysis by Recuerdo Ocampo: "What It Is All About--Slow Track Fast Track and Snap Elections"--"Where the People Stand"]

[Text]

Opposition politicians in the Philippines are now feverishly preparing for electoral battles with the Marcos clique and its party, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL or New Society Movement). The presidential election is scheduled for 1987. But because of Marcos' chronic illness, sudden or "snap" presidential election is viewed as a possibility that may occur as early as 1986 when local elections are held.

Under an atmosphere pervaded by fractiousness, politicians have separately arrived at two plans intended to serve as mechanisms for unity in choosing a candidate to represent the legal opposition.

One plan is being pursued by the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) headed by Salvador Laurel and Eva Estrada Kalaw, president and vice president of the organization. The UNIDO recently formed a "National Alliance Council" (NAC) to rally conservative politicians behind a single candidate against the KBL. The NAC plan seeks mainly to replace the Marcos clique with conservative politicians, and has no direction of dismantling imperialist and fascist rule in the Philippines. Proponents of this plan have been widely exposed in the Philippines for their subservience to, and dependence on, US interests and aid, as well as for their

attempt to relegate the people to the role of being passive supporters, whose only recourse in opposing the dictatorship is through the ballot.

The other plan is called the "fast track/slow track systems" ("FIS/SIS"). It was sponsored by the "Convener Group" (CG), which was rapidly formed last November 1984 by Corason Aquino, wife of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, nationalist leader Lorenzo Tanada, and businessman Jaime Ongpin. At that time, it seemed that Marcos might be dying and the CG lined up eight "possible standard bearers" to challenge the KBL. The plan has since then further evolved.

As of February 1985, the plan had provisions stipulating 65% representation for legal political parties, 30% representation for people's organizations, and 5% representation for the CG and "11 standard bearers" in a proposed 140 seat body that would choose the opposition presidential candidate. The plan adheres to a "Declaration of Unity" which embodies a number of basic demands of the people such as the dismantling of US military bases and all instruments of imperialist domination in the country, as well as the dismantling of structures of fascist rule.

The nationalist and democratic content of the FIS/SIS plan and the representation it has given to people's organizations gives it a big edge over the NAC plan. However, the FIS/SIS plan has also been criticized for its defect of giving a dominant representation to political parties and not giving adequate representation to people's organizations that have contributed more to the struggle against the US Marcos dictatorship.

Both the NAC plan and the FIS/SIS plan are confined mainly to electoral struggles and do not or fail to give appropriate value to other forms of open struggle particularly the militant mass actions of the people.

Yet obviously, electoral struggle is but one arena in the open struggle against the dictatorship today. The massive protest actions that followed the assassination of Aquino have clearly demonstrated the effectiveness and importance of other forms of open struggle -- the rallies, the strikes, the marches, boycotts and the different kinds of mass actions -- all of which have greatly helped in weakening the political position of the US-backed dictatorship.

Between armed struggle and unarmed open struggle, armed struggle has proven decisive and primary. It is precisely the present huge armed strength of the people that has served as the biggest threat to the US Marcos dictatorship. It has been mainly through their armed strength that the people have been able to most effectively assert their rights and defend their gains. It is also the high level of armed struggle in

the country that has created the most favorable conditions for sustained mass actions in both rural and urban areas.

Philippine elections under the Marcos dictatorship have been farcical, with the Marcos clique using the Armed forces of the Philippines for fraud and terrorism and for decisively controlling the results of the elections. In many elections in the past, the Marcos clique frequently changed the rules when it saw that it could not be certain of winning. It had imprisoned or even killed potential opposition candidates. It murdered former Senator Benigno Aquino precisely because he was a presidential aspirant. And for the Marcos clique, the presidential race was and remains to be a life-and-death battle.

To a fast growing number of Filipinos therefore, electoral struggle is seen as advantageous to the people and effective as a component in the anti-dictatorship struggle only if pursued under certain favorable conditions: where the people have numerous and strong organizations; where the people have the capacity to frustrate the attacks and use of the AFP in the elections; and all genuine anti-dictatorship forces unite in a broad and stable alliance.

In short, the election plans that can be expected to flourish in the Philippines today are only those that benefit the people and are supported by them. The people will support such plans if these uphold their basic interests, give value to their organizations and mass actions and enhance their overall capacity to fight the US backed Marcos regime. --

CPP's Sison on Elections, Opposition

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 pp 3, 6

[Interview with Jose Maria Sison, "alleged chairman of the CPP" (reprinted from PNF)--"What It Is All About--Slow Track Fast Track and Snap Elections"--"The Opposition Must Prepare"]

[Text] **Question:** Would you endorse participation (by the opposition) in possible elections in 1985? Do you believe elections will be held in 1985? What are the indications that these elections will/will not push through?

Jose Ma. Sison: The possibility of simultaneous presidential and local elections in 1985 has been premised on the death or physical incapacity of Mr. Marcos. I would have no objection to the legal opposition participating in such elections, especially because conditions for the opposition to breach the ramparts of fascism would then be far better than before.

But it turns out that Mr. Marcos is still alive and kicking. It is more likely that no elections will be held in 1985. Mr. Marcos is using 1985 to accomplish certain objectives.

I believe that Mr. Marcos is indeed sick with some degenerative disease requiring major treatment every so often to keep him alive and from getting incapacitated. But he will remain dangerous so long as he can utter or write out such monosyllabic words as "grab," "kill," "cheat," etc. and he can sign a decree extending his emergency powers to his loyal chief of staff, whether it be General Ver or General Ramos.

Question: How would you assess the moves of the opposition? Is there a maneuver, do you think, on the part of the Marcos regime to deflect attention from (a) the Aquino assassination trial; (b) measures it is un-

dertaking to intensify militarization and (c) continued repression by floating the prospect of elections? Do you think, in other words, that the rumors about elections in 1985 are a deliberate ploy?

Sison: The opposition cannot be blamed for acting on the rumors of a dying Ferdinand Marcos and on the rumors of elections in 1985, as well as for building up a number of presidential hopefuls. In the first place, the opposition must constantly strengthen itself and prepare for any eventuality.

But what is deplorable is that a number of opposition leaders have become so obsessed with inheriting the autocratic powers of Mr. Marcos that they have been negligent in exposing the fact that Mr. Marcos is using 1985 to complete the whitewash of the Aquino assassination; rebuild the image of the regime; get the country deeper into the debt trap; escalate militarization and repression; and prepare the machinery and conditions for fraud and terrorism in the forthcoming elections under the pretext of counterinsurgency.

One or two prominent opposition politicians seem so sure of rising to absolute power that they are already on the campaign to witchhunt communists, denigrate and exclude national democratic organizations, and perpetuate US economic and military domination. They appear too eager to please the US government and uphold the monopoly of political power by the big

compradors and landlords. They have not paused to consider that against their subjective wishes, the US, particularly the administration of President Reagan, continues to encourage Mr. Marcos to hold on to his fascist dictatorship and to allow him to control and manipulate the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) and the COMELEC (Commission on Elections).

The rumors of elections in 1985 have been a deliberate ploy, as you put it, on the part of the US as well as the Marcos clique. The rumors of a dead or dying Marcos are traceable to the US Embassy, Malacanang Palace (the presidential palace) and Camp Aguinaldo (AFP headquarters). There is a systematic psy war campaign to put people off balance and deflect their attention from fundamental or gut issues.

My point is that the opposition can and should prepare for elections, engage in all forms of struggle and take up fundamental issues without let-up. As they engage in all forms of struggle, some opposition leaders should stop conceding that the fascist dictatorship has become a democracy; that the 1985 sham elections were a clean and honest political exercise; and that the elections are the only way through which the fascist dictatorship can be ended.

Question: Do you think that President Marcos' announcement of reinstating Gen. Fabian Ver is a preparation on the part of the regime to use terrorism in the elections -- whether these be in 1985, 1986 or 1987? Will the pace of the Aquino trial be synchronized with the neces-

sity of elections and the necessity, too, of exonerating General Ver, so that if it becomes necessary to hold elections in 1985, the Aquino assassination trial will end in 1985 in order to exonerate Ver?

Sison: Mr. Marcos' essential interest in having General Ver exonerated and in reinstating him is to complete the process of concealing the real mastermind of the Aquino assassination. A campaign to reverse the people's verdict is going on full blast, with the connivance of the Reagan administration.

Whether General Ver is reinstated or General Ramos continues as AFP chief of staff, Mr. Marcos continues to be in a position to use terrorism in the elections. The reported differences between General Ver and General Ramos are those of loyal servants to the same master. Both are original members of the so-called "twelve disciples" who conspired with Mr. Marcos in the 1972 coup (declaration of martial law) against the established government. The brutal repression of the people by the military has continued to escalate under General Ramos.

The Sandiganbayan (ombudsman court) trial of the Aquino assassination case will be concluded in 1985, perhaps in three to six months before the end of the year, giving Mr. Marcos and the KBL enough time to bury the Aquino case before the 1986 elections. --

'U.S. Imperialism,' Liberation Movements

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 pp 6, 7

[Article by Luningning de Vera: "Two World Trends"]

[Text]

For the past two decades and a half, imperialism, chiefly the US, has been on a general decline -- economically, politically and militarily. US imperialism has tried hard to stop and reverse this trend, especially in the past few years. Yet, try as it can, it has been unable to do so.

World anti-imperialist forces on the other hand, namely the national liberation movements and newly independent anti-imperialist countries, the socialist countries and the workers' and peoples' movements in capitalist countries, continue to advance and grow. This, despite certain problems and weaknesses.

Main Enemy is a Weakening Power

Following World War II, US imperialism emerged as the most powerful imperialist country in the world. Its sphere of influence covered many parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America and by virtue of its superior economic, political and military strength, became the dominant power among all imperialist powers. The scope of exploitation and oppression by US imperialism became the largest in the world and the most intense. Thus, today, it is the main enemy of the peoples of the world.

US imperialism reached its peak strength in the early '60s. But since then, it has suffered successive defeats as the main target of revolutionary movements throughout the world. Lesser imperialist powers also asserted their independence and own interests from the US even as they acknowledged the latter's position as the main defender of the world imperialist system. In turn, the inherent weaknesses of US imperialism as an

exploitative power further intensified. All these have caused the general decline, not only of the US, but of the entire imperialist system.

The US debacle in Indochina signaled its rapid descent. With the worst and longest crisis in 50 years hitting the US economy following the war, US imperialism was forced to focus its attention to its domestic problems. It no longer could give as much support as it formerly did to surrogates and puppet regimes in the world. Its overall economic and political situation also undermined its international influence.

From the Carter to the Reagan administration, the US has sought to arrest the trend of its general decline. US imperialism has tried to do this basically through two ways: first is by shifting its crisis elsewhere, particularly in semi-colonies where it tightens its control over the economies of these countries. Secondly by pursuing a more aggressive foreign policy whereby it tightens its political control of semi-colonies and seek to increase its capacity to intervene.

Posing as a defender of human rights, the Carter administration tried to refashion the international image of the US as a "defender of human rights". Yet US influence further weakened specially in some strategic parts of the world. Glorifying the former might of the US, the Reagan government now is attempting to arrest the trend of US imperialism's general decline.

To project the illusion of the "return of American might" and to win reelection, Reagan heavily capitalized on the signs of recovery by the US economy which began in late 1983. These signs are however misleading.

The past ten years illustrates recession and crisis hitting the US in increasing intensity and frequency in 1974-75, 1978, 1980, 1981, and 1982. Growth sustained over a long period is hard to expect of the American economy. More so now when the US is saddled with a huge federal deficit and an equally huge trade deficit. The national debt has exceeded \$200 billion and increasing uncontrollably fast. The trade deficit on the other hand is expected to reach a record high of \$140 billion this year.

Problems of the US economy have intensified competition among imperialist powers. As a result, the US now finds itself frequently at odds with the European Economic Community countries, Japan, Australia and New Zealand not only on economic issues, but also on several political and military questions as well.

Massive government spending for the US war industry has earned the Reagan administration further condemnation, already widespread due to the government's more aggressive foreign policy.

On a global scale and in the US, the Reagan government meets the stiff resistance of the people to every major defense plan or foreign policy measure that it seeks to push. Under strong public pressure, the US Congress has been forced to scrutinize blueprints and slash budgets of projects and programmes submitted by the administration. Among those most popularly denounced are such items as

Reagan's Star Wars research program, aid to mercenary contras in Nicaragua, economic and military assistance to surrogates like Israel and South Africa, increase of support to tottering puppet regimes like those in El Salvador and the Philippines, missile deployment in Western Europe and defense contracts of Pentagon.

Attempting to persuade the American people to "forget Vietnam" and invading the tiny island of Grenada, the Reagan administration sought to regain the former capacity of the US to launch out and out invasion on the scale of Indochina. But when it tried to repeat its criminal adventure in Nicaragua, the US government miserably failed. Clearly, US imperialism cannot anymore have its way like in the old days.

On the other hand, the Reagan administration has still much to boast. US remains the most powerful nation. It is still ahead of the socialist countries in productivity and technology as well as in nuclear weaponry and air and sea power. Also, the US still has strong economic, political and military control and influence in many parts of the globe.

No US administration however has been able to escape the trend of the past 75 years. US imperialism is a weakening power and there is no indication whatsoever that the Reagan administration or its successor can reverse this trend. US imperialism is way past its zenith of power and it can only decay, weaken, go down and finally fall.

General Advance

While general decline is the path of imperialism, particularly the US, the opposite trend - that of general advance - is the path and direction of world anti imperialist forces.

National liberation movements and newly independent countries fighting imperialism are reaping victory after victory. Socialist countries are mak-

ing progress in their socialist construction while the workers' and people's movements in capitalist countries unleashing develop their strength.

Stating this trend of general advance is by no means a denial that problems and weaknesses, serious ones at that, affect the world anti-imperialist struggle.

Within the ranks of forces in this struggle, there are differences in views that impede unity and firm adherence to the political line and call for struggling and defeating imperialism. Conflicts in particular interests also exist and in some, military means or antagonistic methods are used to resolve the conflicts.

All these problems retard in some ways and to a certain extent the world anti-imperialist struggle. For national liberation movements in particular, these problems and weaknesses considerably reduce the support they receive politically and materially, for anti-imperialist forces to build up more firmly the initiative in combating the principal enemy of mankind at present, there is a need to resolve such problems and to overcome weaknesses in the proper way and in the shortest time.

Viewed from a larger context, however, problems in the ranks of anti-imperialist forces are secondary to the main trend or current. On the whole, general advance has been the path of anti-imperialist forces in the past 50 years.

People's War

People's wars and resistance movements have raged in Asia, Africa and Latin America, reaching various stages of development.

In Latin America, resistance movements can be found in virtually every country. In some, the people are persevering in waging people's wars. In others, resistance to puppet military regimes are growing rapidly.

The armed struggle of the people in El Salvador is at its advanced stage. The US and its puppets are extremely isolated and the people have a broad united front and a strong army.

In Africa, the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) has also reached an advanced stage in their armed struggle. Together with the black people of South Africa, they continue to reap victories in struggling against the aggression and the Apartheid policy of the South African regime, a US surrogate. The SWAPO and the African National Congress (ANC) have won prestige, recognition and respect in the international community.

The Sahrawi people on the other hand have forged greater unity and strength in their struggle for national liberation. Under the leadership of the POLISARIO front, they have fought for 11 years and have succeeded in establishing the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. Relentlessly, they continue to combat occupation of their homeland by Morocco even as

they build their young state.

In the Middle East, the Palestinian people are rebuilding their own strength, determined to continue their struggle despite setbacks in recent years. Other peoples and countries in the area unceasingly maintain their vigilance and resistance against US interference in the region and aggression by US imperialist's surrogate Israel.

In Asia, people's war is being waged by the peoples of Malaya (part of Malaysia), East Timor, Thailand, Burma, Laos (in Sri Lanka), and the Philippines. Resistance to the US-backed South Korean government is also growing.

Victorious Liberation Movements

Over the past two decades and a half, there have been many national liberation movements that have won against imperialism and colonialism.

In 1962, Algeria won its independence and in the early '70s, Guinea-Bissau followed. The peoples of Indochina won victory in 1975, the same year, the armed peoples of Mozambique and of Angola seized complete freedom from Portugal. The US sought to take the place of Portugal but the peoples of the two countries firmly defended their gains won through sweat and blood.

Four years later, the Iranians and Nicaraguans successively triumphed. The downfall of the US-backed regime in Iran stripped the US of a powerful base in the Middle East. The victory of the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the FSLN dealt a big blow to US imperialism, the country being in its own back yard.

In 1980, people's war triumphed in Zimbabwe and democratic rule was established in the country.

Such victories consolidated anti-imperialist forces in these countries, and to a large extent helped to

strengthen the anti-imperialist movement in their respective global regions. These victories too have provided great inspiration to all anti-imperialist forces in the world. It seems an no surprise therefore that US imperialism tries hard to threaten, isolate or subvert these countries.

Setback countries meanwhile are steadily making progress in nation building and reconstruction. This is evident in the rise of the quality of life of workers and other working peoples. Problems and weaknesses plaguing these countries in the past are gradually being overcome. Also, in the international arena, they now have a strong voice and influence and thus are more able to check and oppose imperialist policies and actions.

Movements of workers and other working peoples in the US, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand are gradually gaining strength. In recent years, these movements have become more widespread and militant, giving us first a period of lull that followed the Indochina war, in a more sustained and organized way, workers and other progressive forces in these countries are fighting and opposing the war preparations of imperialism, the intensification of exploitation and oppression to their countries, and imperialist intervention in colonies and neo-colonies.

The struggle against imperialism is common to all the peoples of the world. It is a cause that is correct and just. Here lies the strength of the anti-imperialist forces in the world. Their path may be long and difficult but it holds a bright future.

They are destined to win. --

Caracas Conference Support

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 p 8

[Article: "Caracas Confab Expresses Support for Filipino People"]

[Text]

An international conference held at March 18 to 26 in Caracas, Venezuela expressed support for the struggle of the Filipino people. In a statement released by the conference, the participants declared their solidarity to the peoples of the Philippines, Chile and Haiti in their struggle against dictatorships aided and protected by the militarized state of the United States".

Forty seven participants from ten continents attended the conference, representing various liberation movements, countries defending their rights to self determination, and supportive organizations. Among the liberation movements represented were Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional and Frente Democrático Revolucionario (FDR) of El Salvador, the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDF), the African People's Liberation Front (APLF) and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Among the countries defending their right to self determination were Nicaragua, Angola and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic.

The themes of the conference were "The Liberation of Peoples, Self-Determination and the Responsibility of the International Community". It was jointly sponsored by the University of French (Belgium), the Service for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEALAC) and the Latin American Foundation for Human Rights and Social Development or FUNDALATIN. Lectures were chaired by Juan Gálvez, president of FUNDALATIN, together with Alicia Pérez Aguado.

general coordinator of SERPAJ and
1980 Nobel Peace Prize awardee.

The conference also expressed support for the self determination of the peoples of Eritrea, Palestine, Sahara, East Timor and Afghanistan. It condemned war actions of the US in Central America and gave support to political solutions for peace in the area, specially those proposed by the Contadora group of countries (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama). It also agreed to convene an international session in Managua, Nicaragua as a way for the international community to witness and extend support to the process of "democratic institutionalization of the Nicaraguan revolution".

UN representative and spokesman Luis Jalandoni gave a speech to the assembly. He related the history of the struggle in the Philippines, described some particular and universal features of this struggle, presented the national and international obstacles that stand in the way of the people and asked for solidarity support. Later, he gave interviews to three Latin American newspapers.

In the course of the conference, a commemoration was also made for martyr Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador. A day before the commemoration, a huge mass meeting was held in Caracas, with about 40,000 people participating. Through a lively and militant program, the people showed their support for the struggle of the people of El Salvador, condemned US aggression in Nicaragua and gave tribute to revolutionary warfare.

Briefs on NPA, MNLF, Laurel Activities

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 p 8

[Articles in "News Round Up"]

[Text] SOLID US BACKING

The Reagan Administration has asked the US Congress to approve \$100 million in military aid for the Marcos regime for the next fiscal year, an amount that represents a 150% increase over last year's \$60 million authorization. The aid increase is indicative of the effort by the US to strengthen the machinery of dictatorial rule in the Philippines, particularly the AFP. The aid will be used for the Marcos regime's militarization and counter insurgency campaigns against the NPA, whose rapid growth is causing concern and nightmares for the US masters of Marcos. Reagan Administration spokesmen frankly admit what is at stake for them: the future of the strategic US military bases on Philippine soil, and huge US investments in the country.

CENTRAL LUZON NPA

Operating under the very shadow of two huge military installations, NPA guerillas in Central Luzon are clearing the way for bigger and bolder attacks in the future. They launched a series of armed offensives from September to November last year, resulting in 21 enemy forces killed and 23 firearms seized. Most of the military offensives were sparrow and

generally small-scale. They sought to rid the area of military military men who actively support the repression and owned blood debts to the people.

RECORD LAYOFFS

The number of workers laid off temporarily or permanently in 1984 hit a record high of 18,000, according to figures of the government's Labor Statistic Service. Validation of data is still missing and it appears likely that the final count would reach 100,000, according to Business Day. That would make 1984 the worst year in terms of the number of workers laid off. Permanent layoffs accounted for 43.3% of the total. The previous record was set in 1981 when the government labor ministry recorded about 78,500 layoffs.

LAUREL'S TOKYO CONNECTION

The "Intelligence" column of the April 4 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review noted that while Philippine opposition groups scan the Manila business community for potential sources of election-campaign funds, "one opposition leader is seeking to tap companies in Japan. Salvador Laurel, who has publicly declared that he wants to be a presidential candi-

Dani is the next addition, major contacts with a network of Jewish educated individuals, partly known by his older brother, soon going to the Philippines volunteered to Japan, and their Tia Tanya was president of the Philippines Jewish community during the Japanese occupation in World War II. Several members seeking to exploit these links for economic gains – but the Spanish King had intervened by his appointment.¹⁰

THE M H L F SIDE

The New National Liberalism Front had denied any involvement in the alleged kidnapping of Catholic Bishop Federico Fessler and his companion last February 12 in Zamboanga del Sur province in Mindanao. In a reply published in two papers in the Cebu section of the far Eastern Visayas Region (March 21), MNLF leader Abdur Reda Mohammad said that Bishop Fessler and his church, at least, Zamboanga del Sur is well known to be a bitter critic of military, and record on human rights, to Muslim and Christian civilian alike. "The MNLF has no quarrel with the bishop. The MNLF, on the contrary, encourages any sector of the Philippine community to uncover the crimes and cruelty of President Ferdinand Marcos' military dictatorship," the MNLF spokesman said.

Volcanov stated that, according to NKVD intelligence, the alleged sub-
-sisting are located in the Caucasus.
Military command headquarters in the
Caucasus state that the Volcanovs
Major General Victor Volcanov, the in-
-famous work to discredit the NKVD
and label it with terrorism, and the
-infamous Volcanovs are active forces
at the Central Prison in Moscow in
the new band and the NKVD are in-
-active, and Volcanovs are active in
-acted by the local NKVD forces against
the NKVD, against Volcanovs leaders in
his open threat and cooperation with
NKVD forces on conditions.

[illegible]

System Formulation Notes:

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 80 p 8

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Article: "Broad Alliance Formed"]

[Text]

A broad coalition of "non-aligned" organizations was formed just March 20 when 16 leaders and representatives representing 100 groups, 100 individuals, organizations, cultural groups, African, Mexican, New Nationalist Alliance as well, he called for the strengthening of "unity of the people, non-race, political".

BLISS represents more than 100 organizations nationwide and is scheduled to hold its founding congress on April 27-28, 1968. Delegates are expected to discuss the press situation, BLISS membership, and programmatic matters. The program

© 1999 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

With that question settled for Betty, the new alliance had to be an opportunity to get an equally well paid, even better, job. So Betty got a job. Betty's former boss, in the next hour in person, in the classroom, asked, "What are you going to do with your education?" Betty said, "I'm going to go to college."

Many local citizens saw March 20 meeting with some of the following people: George Carter, Eugene Carter, Carter and family and other citizens. Right day after the meeting, the area children had a very unfortunate fire with yellow (yellow-green) paint on the house.

Caption Reports Women's Day Rally

(Clandestine) LIBERATION in English Vol 1 No 1, Mar-Apr 85 p 8

[Official international publication of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines]

[Excerpt] "International Women's Day was marked in Manila last March 8 with a five hour march that ended in a rally at the foot of historic Spanish Bridge, a few blocks away from the presidential Malacañang Palace."

The protesters demanded the abolition of nuclear, racial, economic, political repression, etc. etc.

After being incarcerated for the long
 period of the emergency National Revo-
 lution (military orders issued by the
 military government) and after being
 (temporarily) released (since
 the National Security Law), served
 in the army for 10 years, and
 was a member of the National
 Assembly of the Republic of China.

/8309

CSO: 4200/263

PHILIPPINES

BANDILA, BAYAN JOIN 'FEAR OF COMMUNISM' FORUM

Makati MR. & MS. in English 11-17 Oct 85 pp 18-21

[Article by Bebu Sta. Romana-Cruz: "Who's Afraid of the Red Scare?"
Photo caption with article identifies the panalists and poses the question
"All very nice, but where are the Reds?"]

[Text] ! ITTLE did Kaakbay
 2 Makati realize what a
box-office hit the evening's
colloquium on the topic, "Fear of
Communism... Is there really a
basis?" would be. The organizers
were not certain whether to plan
for an audience of 50 or 200, but
eventually prepared for 200, and
prayed. As it turned out, the room
at the Asian Institute of Manage-
ment (AIM) that was the venue had
to knock down its dividers creating
four other modest-sized conference
rooms to contain an overflow
crowd of 500. And the moderator
lawyer Jun Factoran announced
with some regret, that had Kaakbay
known the forum would be so
popular, they would have charged
an admission fee.

If the size of the audience ex-
ceeded all expectations, so did the
quality of the colloquium live up to
the crowd, reasons for braving a
no-nonsense, three-hour forum that
went on uninterrupted.

The audience was as diverse and
as colorful as the assemblage of
personalities, clearly representing
the wide spectrum of today. Oppo-
sition invited as resource persons

included: Teofisto Guingona, 1971
Concon delegate and BANDILA
stalwart; Firino Tripon, BAYAN
chairman of Metro Manila; Jun
Mendoza, corporate banker and
director of BAYAN's Economic
Planning Commission; Dean Fran-
cisco Nemenzo, Jr., political
science professor of UP, newly-
returned from a grant from the
Australian National University
where he completed a dissertation
on the history of the CPP; Mar
Canonigo, BANDILA secretary-
general; Antonio Lambino, SJ,
professor of moral and pastoral
theology at the Loyola House of
Studies and author of a study on
theology of freedom and Vatican
II; Ed Garcia, convenor for the
Philippines of Amnesty Interna-
tional and political science
professor.

The discussion started with a
definition of terms. Factoran stated
that the "very deviousness of the
Red scare" is precisely in the ambi-
guity and deliberate vagueness of
certain terms as "leftist", "Marxist"
and "Communist".

Garcia explained that the term
"leftist" has historical roots in the
French Revolution where in the

Chamber of Deputies, those representatives in favor of the revolution, happened to be seated on the left side of the hall. The label has

traditionally been used to refer to more progressive thinking and forward-looking individuals partial to a change in existing structures.

"Marxist" refers to the use of Karl Marx's principles as a tool of analysis in understanding economic and political forces in society.

"Communist" is descriptive of the end goal of a society characterized by collective ownership.

Garcia concedes that the term has in recent times become a catch phrase to mean creating an economy in the hands of the majority, as present Communist societies do vary in setups.

A distinct appeal of the gathering was that none of the resource persons came with a prepared speech, but was made to spontaneously react to questions most frequently asked on the Red scare. But previous to this, who was there to answer these with some degree of authority?

Highlights of the marathon discussion are recounted below, as faithfully as assiduous note-taking, often distracted — and left lagging behind — by the fervor and passion of the proceedings, would allow:

On Communism and the Red scare as "old" phenomena: Miranda recounts how it was when the Bolsheviks had just won power. European powers were determined to "strangle (the) Bolshevik in its cradle". To justify the internationalization of capitalism, the United States in the '50s raised the Communist bogey. It continues to conveniently use the Red scare even when Communism does not enter the picture, at all — as in

Africa where Botha does not enjoy Reagan's support.

On the crude attempt to link the NDF to the CPP: Tripun answers that in the face of accusation that BAYAN has been infiltrated, "we have yet to meet a confirmed Communist." "The enemy is U.S.-Marco dictatorship. . . . We are all working towards the same goal, national liberation."

On the possibility that the cause-oriented groups themselves are fanning the fires of the Red scare: Canonigo (influential, flawless Filipino): "The Red scare is the tactic of the enemy to divide the Opposition. We believe the Red scare refers to the CPP-NPA and not to the entire protest movement. BAYAN and BANGSA have been affected by the harassment of the non-Communist organizations in the protest movement."

The persons drawn to the Communist ideology, according to Nemenzo, are those who find little hope in a capitalist system, usually suffering peasants and a considerable number of workers who are so desperate about their situation and for whom the transformation of the entire social structure and not just the replacement of someone in Malacanang, provides the solution. There are also those who are attracted to the ideology because of "moral and intellectual convictions".

On the popular notion that local Communists are agents of foreign powers and the likelihood of the country being delivered body and soul to Russia and China after the ascendancy of Communism: Guingona disagrees, but foresees that certain aspects of ideology and basic structures will be evident in society, and definitely, fraternal ties with China and Russia will exist.

Nemenzo does not find any historical grounds for such a belief. The PKP (Partidong Komunista ng Pilipinas) may have had contacts with Russia, although these were never formalized, and the leadership in Beijing is no longer interested in the CPP, he says. "The growing strength of the CPP is that it is being isolated and forced to think for itself."

On the question of Communism as a godless ideology or is there anything in Marx's writings that would manifest a religious intolerance: Lambino recounts how a dialogue of Christians and Marxist experts arrived at a consensus of many commonalities: the acceptance of Marxism as an option for the poor, the expose by Marx of the evils of capitalism and confronting the ultimate question, "Who is paying the price for progress?"

However, no consensus could be reached on atheism per se, but on anthropocentrism, a philosophy that holds that "grace from God diminishes the greatness of man... man is so independent that he has no room for God". This, Lambino says, is the Marxist idea of human self-sufficiency.

Garcia answers the question by quoting Nicaraguan Francisco Cardenal who wrote, "I am convinced that the Biblical concept of an atheist is the correct one... one who does not love... Who does not love when without putting God on their lips, (they) carry God's love and tenderness in minds and hearts."

Nemenzo states that Communism is not centered on a concept of God. Neither is liberalism, which was so secular a concept that it merited a papal condemnation. He is hopeful, however, that just as the Church has reconciled with liberalism, so will it someday with Marxism.

The Marx scholar in Nemenzo points out that the oft-quoted Marx line, "Religion is the opiate of the people", is taken from an essay where Marx attacks the position of young Hegelians practising intolerance and militant atheism.

It is neither the concept of God nor religion that Marx quarrels with, says Nemenzo, but that part of religion that sanctifies exploitation, the fatalistic view that calls for "bearing the yoke with a smile and a prayer".

Tripon confesses that he is less afraid of godlessness than he is of people making conclusions and recommendations like the promotion of Opus Dei, faith healing, the use of armed fanatical groups, etc. for counter-insurgency. The latter, he quotes liberally from "Crisis Papers" authored by Col. Galileo Kintanar, Adrian Cristobal, Jeremias Montemayor, and Nilo Layag.

Lambino replies that nobody tries to defend a religion that exploits man. There are many distinctions in the Marxist ideology he speaks of — world vision, social analysis, moral passion, political organization. Who are we really dealing with when we speak of the left — the pro-people people? the anti-fascist? the NDF sympathizer? the NDF activist? the candidate member of the party?... "May whom I admire in the Church hope that since they have been cooperating, that it will be a different form of Communism. But historical record does not speak for that hope..."

On the prophecies of the virgin of Fatima about the conversion of Russia, the end of the world, and the like: Lambino: "The most important things about religion don't have to do with prophecies

and miracles. . . It is seeing the face of God in the face of men. . ."

On all the talk about legalizing the CPP as moot and academic because the CPP will legalize itself in due time: Guingona says it is incumbent for a political party to make its stand known, even if the offer is indeed rejected by the CPP.

On the reconciliation of priestly functions and armed revolution, and whether a critical collaboration with a repressive regime is better than armed struggle: Lambino: Balweg is a saint on a personal level of conscience. He sees the struggle as a special call, a personal sense of history. But can that be proposed to all religious? The meaning of priesthood, according to Lambino, is being "pastor to all saints and sinners, BAYAN and BANDILA, nonaligned, partisan politicians. . . A priest must be approachable to everyone, even if the person is as close to the devil as may be. Yes, critical collaboration with repression is better than armed struggle, but something else is best.

On the possibility of a change of system should a Communist system be found undesirable after its takeover: Miranda reminds that the particular revolution CPP is waging now is not a socialist revolution, but a national democratic revolution where all sectors can participate. . . a revolution that will transform a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society to one that will benefit most of the people.

Canonigo does not fear the domination of a particular political party, but rather fearful of a people who needs a revolution to make them step down from power.

On the Church as seeming more comfortable with institutionalized charity — giving food — rather than confronting justice and asking why there is a food: Lambino admits that the Church is not at home with working with public affairs and credits the left for having taken the initiative in that respect. Marx, he says, was 43 years ahead of Leo XIII's "Rerum Novarum". "I have no shame in saying the Church is also the church of sinners and has failed in its preachings."

On the use of force and violence as an inherent part of Communist ideology: Since politics is power, that necessarily implies some force, begins Nemenzo. Although "I do not approve of it, I can understand it." "No, it is not inherent in Marx, although the question of violence is determined by certain circumstances." "The Communists will agree with the British liberal who said, 'Peacefully, if we can, violently, if we must.'"

Canonigo speaks from personal experience that it is easy to talk on non-violence when you have not faced an Armalite, have not seen salvaging, or even a pregnant woman who has been ripped open from top to bottom. "The question resolves itself."

On why people flee from Communism if it indeed is not all that evil: Nemenzo articulates a hunch for which he admits he has no empirical data — that this flight does not have anything to do with political reasons, but is rather a demographic movement from the Third to the First World. Bringing the case close to home, "Look at our society today. Even without Communism, look at all those lining up for green cards. Even Cabinet ministers are supposed to have their green cards."

On what else can be done about the fear aside from dialogues and colloquia, especially since the ones most affected by the Red scare do not attend such: Guingona believes that Communism is no longer as monolithic as fears attribute it to be. Garcia calls for a stop to all efforts at sustaining a Red scare and maintains the logic of the majority in the political life.

Tripón sees the fear of Communism as intended to create barriers where there should not be any, among groups which should be working together for freedom, lashes at the Virata-U.S. imposed socialized poverty, and says, "The military has shown more violence than Communism has."

Lambino expresses his disapproval of the Red scare, his openness to the "good side of Marxism": "Dialogue is better than the Red scare, but we must look at issues as the ultimate meaning of man and society." These are not to be lightly regarded, he emphasizes, for openness only to places where there is only sameness is false dialogue. "Total openness is giving up of principles. . . ." He repeats that total compatibility with Communism is yet to be seen. To him, the final question is whatever it is we eventually opt for — whether it be Christianity, Communism, social democracy, etc. — Or does it work for the people or are these just unfulfilled promises?

Nemenzo calls for the organizations of a network of autonomous popular organizations. . .

I am scared of intolerance, repression, deception. These are not a monopoly of Communism. I do not trust political leaders or political parties because they are subject to all sorts of pressures."

There were many questions left unanswered — because they were said to be too personal or too divisive — and many more left unasked.

What, went a question, would be the role of women in a Communist society. Sr. Mary John Mananzan, militant Benedictine and dean of St. Scholastica College was the only female invited on the panel — she sent her regrets, however, about her sudden unavailability. Even this was considered a token representation by feminists in the audience who had to say their piece — the only instances comments from the floor were entertained.

Mariflor Parpan, a Nairobi delegate to the NGO conference on the end of the decade for women spoke of how women would not, could not accept the "dictates of a patriarchy" — an insight reaffirmed particularly by her interaction with Peruvian delegates. Wilhelmina Orozco enjoined the women please, not to wait for a Communist society before making their existence felt.

Garcia gallantly came to the women's rescue, again drawing from his rich Latin American experience: What sense is there in "being a revolutionary in the street, and a feudal lord at home?"

Pressing as the issue was for Kaakhay organizer Karina C. David to promise a forum on feminism, the audience was restless to have the discussion redirected back to the Red scare.

Factoran, who did an outstanding job as moderator of what would have otherwise been a discussion characterized by hysteria and innocuous and meaningless, vague generalities committed his one and only faux pas for the evening — and allowed his chauvinism to show. As

the discussion strayed deep into feminism, he asked that it focus back to the "serious" topic on hand.

But in view of his skittish handling of the lengthy discussion and his emerging as the master of repartee, feminists may pardon him his one offense. Factoran was a show by himself. Early on in the proceedings, he explained to the crowd that "all this is not meant to justify Communism. The Com-

munist are capable of defending themselves". Reminding the audience to desist from applauding a call left unheeded as the discussion had its many dramatic twists and turns — he said, "If you really cannot resist applauding, just donate to Kaakhay." An interesting sidelight to the event was an individual's feverish distribution of a pamphlet "Why I Am Against Communism!" authored by a Dr. Fred C. Schwarz and published by the Christian Anti Communism Crusade of Long Beach, California. Factoran expressed tongue-in-cheek acknowledgment of this handout and hoped Schwarz himself were present to explain the cannibalism charge against Communists.

The complications of staging a colloquium such as this were apparent. For how does one invite true Communists to speak in defense of the ideology when the law has harsh penalties awaiting them? And can this exchange rise above the level of pseudo discussion when the ideology under question is not adequately represented? Just how freely can the members of such a panel speak without letting a hint of red show?

The SRO crowd showed how eager it was to hear it all, if not directly from the horse's mouth, at least from those who have some familiarity whether as academicians or from raw experience, with individuals enveloped with such mystique. **M.M.**

/12828
CSO: 4200/197

PHILIPPINES

PROTESTANT MINISTER REBUTS BENIGN VIEW TOWARD NPA

[Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 9 Oct 85 p 5]

[Letter to the Editor: "Another view of NPA, military"]

[Text] Mr. William Claver's open letter to the AFP titled "Mountain People Avow: 'We Are Not Your Enemies'". Malaya, Sept. 26, was an emotional tickler. Malaya is circulated here.

I read his letter with interest for several reasons. First, I had worked as an evangelical minister in Bontoc, Mt. Province for three years. I left the place in March, 1985 on the advice of a friend who was concerned for my safety. I wanted to get away not from the abusive soldiers that Mr. Claver mentioned in his letter, but from the Communist guerillas who resented my preaching against Communism.

Second, I have several evangelical Christian friends from Bontoc who fear, not the soldiers, but the Sparrow Unit.

Third, Mr. Claver's statement concerning the soldiers. "Surely, you have noticed that many of the people dislike your presence. Children cry at your approach," is an emotional falsehood.

Having interacted with the people in Bontoc, I learned that the Communist guerillas and their spokesmen are the ones who agitate the people in Mt. Province against the soldiers. Majority of the people, however, silently wish the soldiers presence, and I wish to state one main reason.

Based on my interactions with the villagers of Bontoc, when the NPAs were still beginning to establish their presence, they were very nice to the people. They requested the help of the villagers, and many of the villagers readily helped them, especially since the NPAs never introduced themselves as Communists. At first, they were only asking the villagers for any amount and little food. But their requests for finance and other help continued, until the villagers felt the burden especially since most of them are poor. From P1, the villagers are already pressured to pay the "progressive revolutionary taxes" - P25, P50, P100 and above depending on the people's ability to pay. Aside from these amounts, they were prodded with requests for food, medicines, shoes, clothes, and even bullets! According to some Christian brethren who

sought my advice, they didn't want to give anymore but the NPA collectors pressured them by showing their guns to villagers who were already hesitant to give. The villagers fear liquidation if they will stop cooperating. I know at least two villagers who were forced to leave Bontoc because of fear. I know one who was liquidated by Communist guerillas because he vocal against the "revolutionary taxes."

When soldiers operate in the villages, the NPAs agitate the people to organize and denounce the presence of the soldiers. One villager told me that on one occasion, three NPAs he knew wore fatigue uniforms and burned the house of a farmer who would no longer "contribute" to the NPA coffers. The arson was blamed on the soldiers because the perpetrators wore fatigue uniforms.

The Communist guerillas told our brethren on several occasions to quit their involvement in religious "nonsense" and instead, join them in the struggle for liberation. To the Communists, religion is the opium of the people, a tool for class exploitation. Even I was approached by three young men who urged me to help them persuade the people to fight for human rights.

I am a minister of the Gospel, and my mission is not political or ideological. I believe that I should follow Christ's injunction to love even our enemies, and I share this with our people.

I can understand why the NPAs and their front organizations don't want the soldiers' presence in the villages. Their collection activities, propaganda work, and recruitment are greatly hampered.

There are abusive soldiers in Mt. Province. But they are not tolerated by their superiors.

CSO: 4200/199

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION DAILY RESERVED ON CHDF REVAMP ANNOUNCEMENT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 20 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "CHDF revamp"]

[Text]

We are not about ready to say "hunay" yet to a defense ministry announcement of an "overhaul" of its integrated civilian home defense force program, even though the move answers a clamor by concerned citizens for the military to do something about their civilian militias.

It is better at this point to wait and see while a committee studies the program carefully to find out its defects. The committee, headed by Brig. Gen. Felix Brawner, AFP deputy chief of staff for operations, will also look into possible improvements in recruitment and training of CHDFs.

But this early we foresee that the Brawner Committee faces a tough job. The first part of its task - identifying the "defects" - may not be so hard to do, because even ordinary people fed up with CHDF abuses will tell you what these are. But dealing with these defects is an entirely different story.

Of course, it is logical enough to assume that the recruitment of CHDFs is one of the most defective aspects of the program. For how else are we confronted with reports that these overzealous militiamen frame in more than half of reported abuses by militarymen? How is it possible, as Negrenses will tell you, that many CHDFs have become virtual private armies of powerful politicians, resurrecting evils one heard about only before 1972? How is it possible that human rights groups perennially complain of the use of some religious fanatics as civilian militia? Who has not heard of the horrors unleashed by the Tadrud and others of the same ilk?

Even Deputy Defense Minister Jose Crisol admits they (MND officials) don't even have no data of CHDFs. They merely get lists of names from field commanders, giving rise to suspicions that we even have "phantom" CHDFs.

The committee, the MND said, may also look into the current benefits given CHDs. A P200 subsistence allowance for CHDs in the category 3 (those in other categories don't get any) is a pitiful sum. No wonder most of those who make it to the force are merely obsessed with being able to carry guns and using them. That, coupled with lack of psychological testing, makes for a dangerous breed of armed fighters, indeed.

Criss said it aptly when he said that because of these abuses, the CHDs have been undermining, rather than supporting, the counterinsurgency campaign. We cannot help but agree.

The Bravner Committee is thus faced with the big challenge of either seeing to it the CHDs are thoroughly revamped, or face incre-~~as~~ing clamor for the most radical measure: disbanding them altogether.

CS0: 4200/199

PHILIPPINES

ADDITIONAL CPP/NPA COMMITTEE FOR MINDANAO REPORTED

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Oct 85 p 8

[Text]

The Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm the New People's Army, in Central Mindanao, have reported a new party committee, called the Far Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee, to recover grounds lost to the military over the past few months.

The new CPP/NPA unit was organized a few months ago during a session of the Central Mindanao Command.

Originally, there were only three regional party committees, namely the Lulo Del Norte regional party committee, Lulo

Del Sur regional party committee and the Southern Mindanao regional party committee.

The newly formed Far Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee is headed by Ludovico Gonzales III, "Ludo" and "Lotay" and previously a Sub-Regional Leader. It is reported by reports from Southern Mindanao and Lulo Del Sur.

Sultan Kudarat is one of the Mindanao provinces most affected by CPP/NPA activities in Central Mindanao. The other provinces are Sultan Kudarat, Lulo Del Norte and Lulo Del Sur.

Major Communist

and New People's Army (NPA) units are reported to be active in the area. The new committee is reported to be active in the area.

The Southern Mindanao regional party committee is reported to be active in the area. The new committee is reported to be active in the area.

The new regional party committee is reported to be active in the area. The new committee is reported to be active in the area.

CSO: 4200/199

PHILIPPINES

PROTEST LEADERS DISMISS NEW RALLIES BILL AS PRIOR RESTRAINT

Quezon City VERITAS in English 27 Oct 85 p 16

[Article by Gigi S. Oyog: "A Bill for Rallies"]

[Text]

If grievance be the matter of rallies and demonstrations, the power is the freedom peaceably to assemble.

That the right to this freedom has not lent marchers and rallyists free and safe passage on each occasion heightens their repugnance towards anything that comes within friction distance of this right. And judging from the initial reactions to it, the Rally Bill would well be within this sphere and therefore not entirely acceptable.

Recently passed by the Batasang Pambansa on third reading, the bill is on its way to becoming a law. It now needs only the approval of the President unless he vetoes it.

Section 4 of Parliamentary Bill 5577 requires organizers of a public assembly to apply for a permit from the local executives. The application must be filed with the office of the mayor at least five working days before the intended activity.

However, no such permit is required if the public assembly is to be held in a duly designated "freedom park" or on private property.

Section 6 states that it shall be the duty of the mayor or any official acting in his behalf to issue or grant the permit unless there is clear and convincing evidence that the public assembly will create a

clear and present danger to public order, public safety, public convenience, public morals, or public health.

The mayor shall act on the application within two working days from receipt of application.

Should the application be denied, organizers may bring a suit before the courts which must decide the case within 24 hours from date of filing.

Section 11 assures that public assemblies shall not be dispersed. But if they become violent, police authorities may disperse the assembly following certain guidelines with the intent to control first the commotion before finally using force if the situation so warrants.

Section 12 warns that any public assembly being held without a permit where one is required may be "peacefully dispersed."

After leafing through the bill, leaders of the protest movement dismissed the bill as only serving to restrict, and not promote, the constitutional right peaceably to assemble and lumps most obstacles against the rallyists.

The bill was regarded by them to be tantamount to "prior restraint" inasmuch as it, before the action, "creates fear and imposes

burdens when there should be none at all."

The first of these burdens is the application for a permit. Reiterating the stand that they have always maintained, leaders of the protest movement said that what they need to do is to merely notify the local authorities of the details of the mass action to afford them ample time to reroute vehicular traffic. In no way, they say, should they be required to secure a permit for something that has already been guaranteed by no less than the Constitution.

Although the bill prohibits a mayor to deny rallyists a permit for no apparent reason, lawyer J.V. Bautista of BAYAN pointed out certain "realities." Said he, "The reality is that most, if not all, mayors, belong to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and therefore not sympathetic to the causes of the protest movement. It is expected that applications may be denied on one pretext or the other as they have been in the past."

TO justify a denial by a mayor of a permit upon recommendation by police authorities, two reasons have been cited on a number of occasions to the point of triteness: infiltration by subversive elements out to disrupt an otherwise peaceful assembly and traffic congestion.

Beyond a terse statement that such information is "classified," police authorities have been unable or unwilling to uncover proofs of claims of infiltration, despite appeals by the rallyists themselves who have time and again promised to hand over to the police the "subversive elements" who manage to slip in unnoticed into their ranks. Without the proofs, the leaders of the protest movement could not help but infer that "infiltration" has been a "convenient excuse" to deny them a permit and keep them from marching.

No more acceptable than the unjustified clear and present danger rule as standard for denial of a permit are dangers supposedly posed by rallies and marches to public convenience, public morals, and public health. Remarked Teofisto Guingona, chairman of BANGHAY, "There is always even a little inconvenience in every rally."

Not only will rallies, by their nature, inconvenience a lot of people but they are really meant to bother them enough to think of social concerns once past their unavoidable initial annoyance, said Atty. Rene Saguisag of MABINI. In a call that nevertheless betrayed his exasperation, he quipped, "If convenience were primordial, all mass actions then should be held in the mountains!"

In a published interview, revered former Supreme Court Justice J.B.L. Reyes also said as much. "Between the freedom of speech and the freedom of traffic, traffic is an inferior right. . . the reason the freedom of . . . assembly is found in the law of the land is that it is a superior right of our people. It does not come in as second place to the traffic jams at five in the afternoon."

Themselves perplexed and incredulous, not one of the interviewees could also explain how their rallies have imperiled public morals and public health. How these supposed dangers have been made sufficient grounds for denial of a permit simply escaped them.

It is no help either, according to Bautista that they could appeal to the courts an unfavorable decision on their application. In the same way that mayors can be expected to deny them a permit, so could the judiciary on the whole be pressured to act unfavorably on their petitions and appeals, Bautista said.

"*Walang mangyayari*," Mar Canonigo of BANDILA was sure and so were the others.

ONE feature of the bill that, if mayors could be trusted to breathe the proper meaning into the concept, could just save the entire Rally bill, according to Saguisag. Under the bill, mayors are to establish or designate "freedom parks" in their localities within six months from the effectivity of the Rally bill. There the rallyists can hold their mass actions anytime without need ever of a permit.

But Saguisag cautioned, that if this concept were to be bastardized by establishing "freedom parks" in some isolated spot, then the very purpose of a public assembly to gain adherents would have been defeated.

Guingona noted, too, that the bill does not provide for instantaneous rallies planned and to be held in a couple of days' time. In such moments, the rule requiring organizers of a public assembly to file their application for a permit at least five working days from the target date could not possibly be followed.

"What if we learn today that US President Ronald Reagan were arriving today and would leave in two days? A rally to denounce US imperialism would likely be held and to be meaningful, must be held before Reagan leaves. How then could the rallyists follow the provisions set by the Bill? Much of the passion and effervescence of rallies like these would have been lost if five days would still have to be waited out for just a permit," Saguisag said.

Not that having or not having secured a permit ever mattered much to the leaders and participants of the protest movement. Even without it, and despite anti-riot squads blocking their paths anywhere between the start and the end, the rallyists invariably pushed for just that one more step until their mutinous stares flared into the alertly hostile watch of the police forces.

Sometimes tension slackened when police authorities relaxed on their "no permit, no rally" policy. But so were there times when a spark was tossed into the volatile situation and water jets would start to whup against the rallyists' bodies and tear gas smoke sting their flesh and tighten their chests.

But it was the bloody dispersal of an indignation rally at the Welcome rotunda on September 27 last year that gave rise to the Rally bill.

WHILE the bill does address itself to the issue of violence, it subtly assumed that the violence would start from the ranks of the demonstrators. On the contrary, BAYAN officials said, their rallies have always been peaceful if let alone by the police. "If the bill then wished to avert any more violence, this is not the way to do it. Why not have a code of conduct for the police and the military?" Bautista suggested.

Now that the bill unwittingly sanctions a dispersal of a public assembly with or without a permit, and given the defiant positions of both BAYAN and BANDILA, the scenario is way open for more violence, Castro warned.

BAYAN vowed that it will not waver from their traditional stance taken up since the days of its predecessor CORD: with or without a permit, the rally will go on. BANDILA likewise is unrelenting. According to Canonigo, they will not be bound by a permit or lack of it. The very act of securing a permit, he said, indicated recognition of the authority of the government which goes against the grain.

Where the rallyists were only accused in the past of violating local ordinances, they could now be charged with violating a law.

As Castro observed, "We could now be accused of not being law-abiding citizens."

"If they (the opposition assemblymen) think they are doing us a favor, they are mistaken," Bautista was sorry to say. "We do not doubt the good faith that the opposition assemblymen may have put into this bill. But the results of their work, and not merely their good faith, will be the best measure of the bill. And the result of this bill is that it has put a limit on the parliament of the streets," he added.

Reproached Saguisag, "The constitutional right the people now enjoy should not be diminished by a statute. They should not lose in law what they have won in the field."

"It would have been better for the Batasan to have provided that demonstrators need only notify the authorities of their intent to demonstrate. If they (the authorities) have good grounds to object, then they should persuade the demonstrators not to proceed. That failing, the authorities should seek an injunction in court." Saguisag said.

Lawyer Arno Sanidad of MABINI summed it thus, "The constitutional right to freedom peaceably to assemble was meant to be vague. But its vagueness gave the citizens the widest latitude possible for movement. The Constitution itself does not define that freedom but the Bill has. And if you start defining actions in relation to that guarantee, you shall have started to chip away at that right."

MP Augusto Sanchez who voted for the bill and who is also identified with the parliament of the streets explained the quandary that some opposition assemblymen and he himself found themselves in. He admitted knowing that the bill had its defects but the overriding concern in his mind, as well as in his colleagues', was the protection that he said the bill would give the rallyists.

Some of the arguments raised by leaders of the protest movement against the bill were shrugged off by Sanchez as "speculations" at this point. If so, as Castro assessed, what is needed is a test case. Each one thought of it but no one dared speak it. Maybe another Escalante?

/12828

CSO: 4200/197

PHILIPPINES

WEEKLY ANALYZES GROWING SUPPORT FOR NPA

Quezon City VERITAS in English 27 Oct 85 p 18

[Article by Ana Mariano and Linda-Blue Romero: "Are Soldiers Losing the War?"]

[Text] **T**HERE had seemed hardly any tension, even after the four firetrucks had fired all their water cannons on the demonstrators. Juvelyn Jaravelo, the first casualty in the massacre of at least 21 demonstrators four weeks ago in Escalante, Negros Occidental, quipped: "I should have brought my shampoo."

But the 30-minute barrage of gunfire which followed the water cannons shattered this illusion, bringing into sharp relief the fact that what happened in Escalante town, 95 kilometers northeast of Bacolod city, was another bloody episode in a widening war.

The forces involved are the military establishment — four battalions of regular troopers spread all over Negros Occidental, plus thousands more of paramilitary forces, well-entrenched within the remotest barrios; and the Communist-led New People's Army (NPA), thriving in the crisis situation and among an increasingly sympathetic civilian population.

The military, outnumbering the guerillas many times over, is still on the offensive. But since January 1983, the guerillas have launched 11 "tactical offensives," including the March 25, 1985 raid on the armory of the Visayas Maritime Academy right in the heart of Bacolod, which netted the NPA 421 high-powered rifles.

On the military's side, there are also the increasingly notorious Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF), para-military troopers organized, says acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, "mainly for economic reasons."

As in restive Mindanao, they first appeared in Negros "to

provide security" for the vast agribusiness farms of Negros. The sugar planters, such as those in sprawling Victorias town, are the patrons of, and often are reserve, CHDFs themselves. One percent of the total profits of the multinational Victorias Milling Company, for example, is set aside every year for the recruitment, training and improvement of the paramilitary forces.

Most CHDFs in Negros are under the supervision of the Regional Special Action Command (RSAC), which is mainly responsible for their eight-week training. Armed with high-powered rifles they come in three categories: as part-time soldiers integrated with the AFP and receiving P200 per month (category three); specialized CHDFs who also act as security guards for big companies and planters (category two); or active reserves, unorganized carriers of high-powered rifles (category one), to which most planters belong.

RSAC controls CHDFs only in eight towns. Other CHDF units are controlled by the Philippine Army, such as those in Kabankalan town, or by sugar tycoons who "control" CHDFs in Central Negros Occidental. There are also specialized CHDF units such as the Panther group (which participated in the Escalante shooting) in barangay (village) Bato in Cadiz city; the specialized unit in Hacienda Kulisap, and the group in Gatubdan, Araal, a detachment of 60 men with three machine-guns in bunkers - all in Northern Negros Occidental.

The picture looks good for the military at least - until one runs across a CHDF man himself.

At a military checkpoint in Cadiz city, for example, a paramilitary trooper in faded fatigue pants and orange-colored T-shirt, swings his M-16, and stops a crowded pick-up. "Ilabas, ilabas ang mga camera" (Out, out with the cameras), he orders the terrified church-worker passengers. As his colleagues shove the driver towards the barracks to grill him, the trooper yells: "You keep taking pictures of us, without us knowing to whom you will give them. If you give them to the rebels, (we will surely be targets). What will happen to our families?"

Within Bacolod itself, the provincial capital, a lieutenant in the local Constabulary company, complains: "Our situation is difficult because we do not know who our enemies are. But they know us very, very well. . ."

Fear? Demoralization is the word preferred by critics, but

denied flatly by military officials. "I have been around the country inspecting the troops and I would say that morale is high," Defense Deputy Minister Carlos Cajelo told *Philippine News and Features*.

Military abuses is another matter, but an equally disturbing problem for the armed forces. In Negros, "there are also (incidents of) military abuses, but very few," says Capt. Roland Rabara, RSAC commander. "It should be understood, however, that the life of a soldier is difficult. The pay is small - P1,000. He's even away from his family, and when a loved one gets sick, he cannot even go home."

But the bigger problem seems to be the system itself. "Once (there is) poverty, corrupt government, military abuses, (the) NPAs grow (in number). People join the NPA because their relatives (have been) killed and because of the poor economic situation," says Rabara.

Another problem would be the military's strategy itself. Some observers note that the military apparatus in Negros is one big

helpless elephant. Not understanding what they're fighting, the soldiers try to resolve everything with guns. But as in Escalante, the bullets almost always backfire, because in the end, the military and the establishment find themselves isolated by the reactions that follow the killings.

Although the captain believes, as his superiors do, that the situation is still "under control," he acknowledges that the NPA has grown considerably.

From one Negros guerilla front in 1981, the rebels have indeed set up two more such fronts encompassing 28 towns and two cities in 1984, according to the Communist Party of the Philippines' official paper, *Ang Bayan*.

But perhaps, the NPA's greatest achievement has been its having gained the support of the civilian population. "Ka Nelson," who heads an NPA unit the size of a company, told journalists

recently: "All areas covered by the guerrilla zones support the NPA. In my personal estimate, 90 per cent, or almost all people in the guerrilla fronts, give voluntary support."

Ka Nelson also said that "the 7th Infantry Battalion, concentrated in six southern towns, is isolated and almost blind because the masses give total support to the NPA."

The soft-spoken cadre also related that in the 10 tactical offensives successfully launched by the NPA since January 1983, the civilian population played key roles. In the April, 1984 NPA ambush of an 11-man military force in Isabela town, civilians acted as decoys. In the raid on the Marinduque Corporation in February this year, and in an ambush of soldiers of the 7th IB in Binalbagan town last year, civilians also provided information on military movements. In other offensives, Ka Nelson said, the civilians actually took part in the operations.

Although the increasing impoverishment of Negrenses could have been the main stimulus, the growth of the NPA can also be explained by the "style" of the tightly-knit well-disciplined guerrilla units.

"The standing policy" towards CHDFs for example, says Ka Nelson, is "to win them over, unless they have blood debts to the masses." "Ka Jun," 26, another company commander, told journalists:

"We take care of surrenderees and prisoners, especially if they are wounded. In Bactolan, eight policemen surrendered after a brief firefight and we treated the injured so he could be seen by passers-by and brought to a hospital. In an encounter in Cabadiangan, there was one CHDF who surrendered to me. He was not harmed. We gave him transportation fare so he could go home. These people are freed because they do not directly harm the masses. Some, however, such as those who have blood debts to the masses, are subject to revolutionary punishment."

Asked to comment on the possibility that civilians may be hit in the crossfire, Nelson says in fluent Ilonggo (the local dialect): "We in the NPA try to take that into consideration. We try to make sure that no damage is inflicted on civilians. But this is a war. Anything can happen. Anyway, to avoid killing innocent civilians, we have circulated flyers among the people advising them to take precautionary measures: (1) don't ride in military vehicles; 2) avoid public transport on which there are military troopers; and 3) avoid places where the military stays, such as detachments and headquarters."

At the rate they are winning support, the rebels could be just a few years away from victory, unless the social volcano seething in Negros somehow cools, and the military gains enough credibility.

PHILIPPINES

CR TRANSCEIVERS CONFISCATED IN LEYTE

Tacloban City LEYTE FORUM in English 28 Sep - 4 Oct 85 p 4

[Article: "Radio transceivers ban now effected"]

[Text] A 2018 ban on the use of radio transceivers have already been established by the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) following the prohibition of its use by individuals or organizations for activities inimical to national security.

NTC Region 8 Regional Director Carlos Roque said the banning of this kind of communication devices surfaced when some were discovered to be using unauthorized channels or more than that allowable instead of the maximum 40 channels allowed by the commission. He said, some users of this kind of radio communication were using boosters and amplifiers which cause communication interference.

In connection with the ban, a review of existing laws on ban of radio transceivers was conducted. The review resulted in the Republic Act No. 7347, as amended and Letter of Instruction numbered 1422.

Confiscation of radio transceivers in the "band" of unauthorized channels, especially those of the military, police, fire, and other emergency services, will be implemented to ensure prohibition of unauthorized use of radio transceivers.

In another development, the 6th Annual Convention of the Communication for Agricultural and Rural Development is on October 22-26, 1985 at the Marikina Mines & Park. The National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) is the main sponsor. The venue there is "Self-Planning for Sustainable Development".

The convention is a three-day event. It is a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences among the various agencies, departments, and offices involved in agricultural development. The NCA is the main sponsor. The venue there is "Self-Planning for Sustainable Development".

PHILIPPINES

NORTHERN LUZON NPA, SUPPORTERS SURRENDER

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 12 Oct 85 pp 1,2

[Text] SIXTEEN New People's Army (NPA) regulars belonging to the Eastern Front Committee of the Northern Luzon Commission (NLC) surrendered to authorities of the Regional United Command (RUC) in a peace ceremony held on Wednesday in Sitio Tabiak, Barangay, Anabel, Sadanga Mountain Province.

Brig Gen. Tomas M. Dumant, RUC Commanding General, accepted the surrender of the 16 rebels and some 400 supporters and sympathizers witnessed the oath-taking of the returnees which was administered by Mountain Province Governor Alfredo Lumanog.

The surrenderers were identified as Tolga Pambaya, Jose Jester Lakoda, Orling Kalinga, Jackson Koyang, Jr., Rudy Fungalong, Mahibing Kuya, Ramon Calder, Aswan Awilan, Proyan Kayaman, Alex Karchayan, Faresan Amago, Tito Apao, Aronson Aranta, Ay yes Tawel, Montes Aymla and Pablo Acwang, all residents of Barangay Betwagan of Sadanga town.

The surrender was to have taken place in Betwagan, known as "Balweg Country" because of numerous NPA splittings of renegade priest Leonardo Balweg's group in

the area, but provincial and line ministry officials could not proceed to the area due to a landslide somewhere near Sitio Tabiak.

Lt. Col. Rodenon Castro, 1st GHQ Infantry Battalion Commander, said that the 16 dissidents were part of a district guerrilla unit which operates in the Mountain Province municipalities of Sadanga, Paracelis, Darlig and Natonin, and Tinglayan municipality of Kalinga Apayao where the NPA production and supply bases were located.

The NPAS earlier claimed that the said areas were inaccessible until government troops were able to overrun the NPA strongholds after a massive anti-insurgency campaign was launched by the RUC in the Cordillera hinterlands.

It was disclosed that a day before the said surrender, some NPA rebels tried to convince their returning comrades by saying that all surrenderers were immediately taken to the military headquarters in Camp Dangwa, Benguet where they will be jailed.

The hard life in the difficult Cordillera terrain and the false promises made by the NPAs prompted the 16 rebels to seek government amnesty and start a new life for themselves.

They added that the continuous military operations in the Cordillera have displaced the IFA groups from their sanctuaries forcing the dissidents to resort to terroristic, extortion and black propaganda activities to discredit both the military and government of the lands made in the province.

In a dialogue which followed the surrender of the rebels, Dumpit, who was accompanied by Mountain Province PC/INP Provincial Commander Maj. Victor Luga and other military officials, promised to give safe conduct passes to other rebels who may want to return to the government's fold.

Dumpit also announced that within a week's time, a hanging bridge which would link Betwagan barangay to the national highway will start construction. Funds for the project have already been made available by the provincial government, the Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) and the RUC. Lepanto Mining Corporation, upon the request of the RUC commander, also donated cables for the bridge.

Other national civic action projects like the repair of road networks and the construction of more roads and bridges, are already being planned for the residents.

Governor Laiwan commented that this is the first time that a large crowd gathered together to dialogue with the military and local government officials on current problems

with the rebellion. He added that this is a sign that the military is regaining the trust of the populace and that the IFAs are losing their grip on his constituents.

The populace should trust both the government and the military who have no other intention but to promote the good and welfare of the people, Laiwan said.

Some local residents complained that there were soldiers who abused their authority and the RUC Commander said that he will have these complaints investigated so that all erring soldiers will be meted punishments accordingly.

General Dumpit also granted the request of Bontoc Mayor Louis Claver that a certain Martin Mananged, who was charged with subversion,

be placed now under house arrest after his case is reinvestigated and upon the guarantee of Anabel Barangay Captain Faldon Lawanta that Mananged will no longer return to the dissident fold after his release.

Dumpit thanked the residents and local officials for their effort and urged them to convince more rebels to return to the government's folds.

He said that with the surrender of the 16 rebels and the continued cooperation of the provincial officials and the constituents, there is no reason why the insurgency problem cannot be solved in Mountain

PHILIPPINES

BAGUIO NAMFREL REMOBILIZATION REPORTED

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 12 Oct 85 p 12

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL) has started its remobilization and reactivation process as a group of about 40 volunteers and public school teachers met last Saturday, October 5, at the University of Baguio A V Room.

Baguio District NAMFREL Coordinator Mariny Salenga said the meeting was held in preparation for any eventuality such as the possibility of moving the local elections to an earlier date or synchronized presidential and local elections.

In his report, Salenga stated that Namfrel's accreditation as citizen's arm of the COMELEC will depend on how well and strong the group will be. "We have to be organized to be recognized," he said.

One of the first major activities will be a nationwide "Walk for Democracy" fund campaign aimed at raising P15 million. This will be divided as follows: one third for the insurance pool of volunteers, one third for the National Secretariat and another third will be distributed to provincial and municipal chapters.

Salenga said mechanics of the walk will be similar to that of Ayat'okad. This will be spearheaded by members of former First Families (Quinsins, Macapagons, Roxases, Laurels, among others) and the Namfrel National Secretariat. Details of this "Walk" will be announced later.

Public school teachers were invited to attend Saturday meeting in keeping with an agreement earlier forged this year with the Philippine Public School Teachers Association. Namfrel aims to give public school teachers more power, privileges, protection and pesos, Salenga said. He added that local links have already been established.

Recruitment and reactivation activities of the Baguio District Namfrel will soon be undertaken in coordination with the teachers, Salenga said.

UB President Reinaldo C. Bautista, meanwhile, accepted the position as region I Namfrel coordinator last week.

Salenga said Bautista and Secretary General Christian Nolasco conferred by long distance phone last week and the latter did not decline his being recommended as Namfrel region I coordinator. ** NEA

PHILIPPINES

SIX CHARGED IN ZAMBOANGA MAYOR ASSASSINATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Oct 85 pp 1, 10

[Article by Vic Arevalo]

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY • Six persons, three of them Zamboanga City policemen, were charged yesterday before the 12th Judicial Trial Court with the murder last Nov. 24 of Mayor Cesar C. Chaves of Gov. Alvarez district, this city.

Three cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were also filed before Annunzio 17 persons — four policemen, five soldiers, and eight civilians.

The three cases were filed in connection with the Nov. 25 and 26 shootout with soldiers in Gov. Alvarez Ave-

nue where three were killed and eight soldiers and nine civilians were wounded.

The murder and firearms charges were filed by Senior State Prosecutors Esteban Coronado and Tiron Velasco of the Ministry of Justice. No bail was recommended in all the four cases, according to Annunzio.

Accused of the murder of Mayor Chaves were Esteban Rical Alb, Norin Alb, and Anson Alb, all of the Zamboanga police station, and civilians Manuel Alb, Kennedy Gamara, and Peter Ocasio Alilom.

Eighteen witnesses, including three police officers, were called

for questioning in the cases. They were a 1st Lieutenant (Lt.) Norin Alb, a 2nd Lt. Norin Alb, a 3rd Lt. Norin Alb, and a 4th Lt. Norin Alb.

Prosecutors Norin Alb and Tiron Velasco also charged the three Albs with illegal possession of firearms and ammunition. They were charged with the same crimes as the three Albs.

It was reported that the Alb brothers were charged with the murder of Mayor Chaves because they were seen with him on the night of the shooting.

The three Albs were charged with the same crimes as the three Albs.

The three Albs were charged with the same crimes as the three Albs.

Nov. 25 and 26, 1984. They were charged with the same crimes as the three Albs.

The 12th Judicial Trial Court is the highest court in the city. It is the only court in the city that has jurisdiction over all cases. The court is composed of 12 judges. The court is headed by the Chief Justice of the court.

All the accused are detained at the City Jail.

Southern Luzon Chief Magistrate, 1st District, is the highest court in the district. The court is composed of 12 judges. The court is headed by the Chief Justice of the court.

/9274
CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT HEARS CHURCH COMPLAINTS ON ABUSES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Article by Brenda P. Tuazon: "Lim Vows Action on Priests' Complaints"]

[Text]

Police Superintendent Lim vowed to take action against priests who commit crimes, including "persecution" of women, after hearing complaints from the Philippine Episcopal Conference (PEC) last week.

"Don't call it persecution," he told the assembly yesterday after hearing a meeting with representatives of the Philippine Episcopal Conference (PEC) last week. "If you call it persecution, you are calling it a crime," he said. "If you call it a crime, you are calling it a crime." He said he would take action against priests who commit crimes, including "persecution" of women.

Lim said he was following the guidelines of the First Lady, Mrs. Marcos, to deal with the problem of a woman's right to life of a child.

Lim said he was following the guidelines of the First Lady, Mrs. Marcos, to deal with the problem of a woman's right to life of a child.

Lim said he was following the guidelines of the First Lady, Mrs. Marcos, to deal with the problem of a woman's right to life of a child.

Lim said he was following the guidelines of the First Lady, Mrs. Marcos, to deal with the problem of a woman's right to life of a child.

Lim said he was following the guidelines of the First Lady, Mrs. Marcos, to deal with the problem of a woman's right to life of a child.

Lim said he was following the guidelines of the First Lady, Mrs. Marcos, to deal with the problem of a woman's right to life of a child.

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL HAND WRINGING OVER GUN SMUGGLING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Oct 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Gun Smuggling"]

[Text]

THEY may attribute to the surreptitious importation of firearms simply to love of guns, the same reason attached, since we can see it in the exportation of a lot of cockatoo in the southern islands with lots of all types and sizes. And it is true that the proliferation of weapons in those areas did not result in a breakdown of law and order, until, of course, the MNLF rising. But that is a different story.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of observed smuggling at the international airport. It was reported that last month alone, hundreds of

firearms and lots of ammunition were intercepted by customs examiners. A trend seems to have been established, for only the other day, a number of automatic weapons were confiscated coming in from the US.

What are the possible causes of the continuing inflow? Maybe some people in our country want weapons with which to defend their homes. Possibly, some well-intentioned Filipino residents in the US, hearing of conditions here, send weapons to their relatives for the latter's protection. Could there be a gunrunning syndicate at work? Or are weapons being imported

to support the insurgency? We have to think about it.

Some government agency should make a study. If the shipping of guns to this country is deemed not by actual demand of guns but by a perceived need, it is quite possible that a lot of weapons have come in through various entry points, undetected by the law enforcement agencies.

Any well-meaning person would like you there in the time when the large number of loose firearms should be allowed. The trouble is there is no system or formula for checking the proliferation of unlicensed guns.

/9274
CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON RAMOS, ENRILE ACTIVITIES

Quezon City VERITAS in English 27 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Luis D. Beltran: "Straight From the Shoulder"]

[Excerpt]

If Lt. General Ramos looks tired and discouraged these days, it could be because of the recent "retirement" of seven generals. Of the seven retiring generals, Ramos recommended one for extension. Interestingly, he would not object to retiring the other six. When the list came out of Malacanang, the President had extended the terms of the six generals not recommended by Ramos - and refused the one he recommended for extension.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile may pull off a Marcosy - if he continues the way he is going on the Escalante mystery. One recalls that then Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay was first seriously considered for the presidency when he ordered the arrest of provincial officials for the killing of Manuel Padilla. If Enrile steps into Negros, particularly Cádiz City, the local warlord could conceivably not take it lying down. Cádiz is the headquarters for the biggest - and certainly one of the best armed private army in the country. And of course, if he gets to Negros at all, Enrile will meet someone Negrenses fondly refer to as "General Idi Amin." Enrile tells all and sundry that President Marcos is behind him. Watch for the next thrilling chapter to find out if the President is pushing or pulling.

/12828
CSO: 4200/197

PHILIPPINES

LAWYERS QUESTION LEGALITY OF ENRILE'S ESCALANTE PROBE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Oct 85 p 19

[Text]

MANILA, CITY

The Escalante fact-finding committee came under fire Monday evening when lawyers questioned the legality of its creation, triggering a heated debate shortly before the probe had decided to issue the hearing "final hearing notice."

Lawyers Francisco Ronson and Rene Delosmat told the committee that they would file a motion before the Supreme Court to question the legality of its creation by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Citing Presidential Decree 1840, dated Oct. 4, 1982, the lawyers argued that only the national defense general's office (JAGDO) has the exclusive jurisdiction in investigating military and police personnel and that only a grand court martial can try such personnel.

Meanwhile, they said, the committee had already issued all other laws, including a statute

providing under the revised administrative code, governing the investigation of military and police personnel.

Thus, Ronson argued, the committee as created pursuant to sections 79 C and D of the Revised Administrative Code "is unconstitutional."

The legal case surfaced after Escalante police station commander, Capt. Rafael Jugan, invoked his right to remain silent and refused to answer questions, except to affirm the sworn statement he made earlier before the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS).

Ronson and Delosmat, counsels for PC Capt. Modesto Naranjo of the 31st PC company and Capt. Jugan, said they would elevate the issue before the highest tribunal, adding that the committee may violate the fundamental right of citizens to due process.

The committee contended that its task is to promptly investigate the Escalante massacre of at least 20 demonstrators were killed on the eve of the celebration of national thanksgiving day.

Nobody is being tried nor are there complaints or accused at this time, lawyer Raul Gonzales, co-chairman of the committee said.

But Gen. Hamilton Dizon, AFP police advocate general, said the committee is not the proper body to discuss the legal case with.

He said the question should be directed at the appointing authority, reiterating that the committee's task is only to determine the facts.

The committee members returned to Manila yesterday morning after the three-day hearing that brought them to Escalante Saturday and Sunday.

The venue of the hearing was transferred to Quezon City on the third day following receipt of a resolution of request of armed men

whose military intelligence operatives believed as missing for an ambush of the convoy bearing the committee members.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday warned against "name-dropping" by quarters out to influence the proceedings of the Escalante fact-finding committee.

In a memorandum, Enrile told committee members that if somebody tries to influence them by "name-dropping," they should immediately check the person concerned and report on the details of the incident to him for appropriate action.

The defense chief said he cannot condone "any attempt to interfere upon the free, orderly, and unhampered conduct" of the investigation, considering its "far-reaching effects upon the very preservation of our cherished ideals of justice and fair play, and the larger national interest involved."

/9274
CSO: 4200/213

PHILIPPINES

5,000 ZAMBOANGA NPA, SUPPORTERS 'YIELD'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Oct 85 pp 1, 14

[Text]

POLANCO, Zamboanga Del Norte -- Twenty-seven hardcore New People's Army (NPA) fighters, 100 supporters and 5,000 sympathizers surrendered to military units here yesterday.

The NPA regulars, led by Marlon Latorra, 31, was Commander for the area and in charge of weapons of various calibers. They also turned over several documents relating to NPA plans on attacks and ambushes of military detachments.

The mass surrender was composed of the members of the district movement, the 100 hardcore fighters and 5,000 sympathizers and supporters.

The surrender was motivated by General Marcos' offer of amnesty to all NPA fighters.

Latorra, 31, was a member of the 1st Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army during the past six months.

The mass surrender came after the military units received information about support for their violence upon their return to the government fold.

They were given food, clothing and provided around the town where the former NPA commander, Latorra, was held in custody.

The NPA fighters continued to live on their own food when they were held in custody. They said that they were not interested in their all at once time.

They also said that they were not interested in the NPA plans on attacks and ambushes of military detachments.

They said that they were in festive mood. They shouted in chorus "Liberty and Democracy" and what they said they said they were not interested in their all at once time.

The mass surrender was motivated by General Marcos' offer of amnesty to all NPA fighters.

The mass surrender was motivated by General Marcos' offer of amnesty to all NPA fighters.

The mass surrender was motivated by General Marcos' offer of amnesty to all NPA fighters.

...and to NPA bases on
offices and in the local
military detachments.

The surrenderees
compromised the whole
trust base, commanders
and sympathizers of the
NPA movement in
Polanco, formerly a
heavily-armed rebel
area.

Commander Lucaya a
frail-looking 23-year-old
man, led an official
NPA unit before her
surrender.

She said her group
was responsible for a
series of assassinations and
raids in various parts of
Iloilo del Sur and Zamboanga
since 1970.

She said she had kil-
led 21 soldiers during
the 10-year period dur-
ing clashes with govern-
ment troops.

Commander Lucaya
said she was disillu-
sioned with the NPAs be-
cause of excessive atroci-
ties the movement has
committed against inno-
cent civilians.

"I am fed up with the
warfare killings by my
former comrades," she
said. "I am a large crowd of

surrenderers during her
first speech.

She told foreign and
local newsmen of her re-
sults over what she did
before.

"Ironically," she said,
"Although I kept on
repeating communist
slogans, I don't have any
idea what a real com-
munist is."

In her speech, her
speech, Commander
Lucaya minced no word
to denounce the NPA as
a group of extortionists
and robbers depriving
the people of their inter-
ests.

"It is unfair for the
NPA to keep on forcing
the people to pay taxes
and for what, I do not
know," she said.

In their oath of alle-
giance, the surrenderers
promised to fight com-
munist and pro-rebel
forces of NPA aban-
doning their arms.

They also publicly
acknowledged the im-
portance of military up-
permost in the movement
for the moment to rid their
town of the NPA
bands (NPA).

/9274
CSO: 4200/213

PHILIPPINES

PROPOSAL TO PASS FORECLOSED PROPERTY TO LANDLESS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 10

[Article by Tony Antonio]

[Text]

Agribusiness Reform Minister Conrado F. Astrella said yesterday that government agencies would soon have been asked to identify foreclosed lands in the country.

He said he and Labor Minister Blas F. Ochoa had agreed to propose to include farm lands foreclosed by government and private financial institutions in the agrarian reform program in a recent meeting of the Cabinet.

Astrella said President Marcos directed the NALR and MAR to identify foreclosed crop lands in areas where

there are landless farmers and dislocated plantation workers.

It was pointed out that the proposal may yet solve the problem brought about by the widespread dislocation of farm workers in the Visayas, particularly in Negros Occidental and Iloilo.

Due to the slump in export market, several plantation owners defaulted in the payment for their loans. This led to the foreclosure of wide areas of sugarcane fields.

Many particularly areas in Mindanao have now been foreclosed by financial institutions because the owner had been unable to continue loans. These lands will be distributed to landless tillers, it was expected.

Small farm lands in the coastal areas will be turned over to the landless farmers to produce rice and other crops.

It was also expected that the government would have to provide some financial assistance to the farmers to help them in the next few years.

It was also expected that the government would have to provide some financial assistance to the farmers to help them in the next few years.

The estates are expected to be turned over to the landless farmers to produce rice and other crops.

/9274
CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

NAVY CHIEF ADDRESSES 'RETRAINING GRADUATES'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Oct 85 p 15

[Text]

The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to constitute an offer of insurance or any other financial product. The information is being provided to you for your information only and should not be used as a basis for any investment decision. The information is being provided to you for your information only and should not be used as a basis for any investment decision.

The new school of thought is based on the idea that the world is not a simple, linear progression of events, but a complex, interconnected web of relationships. This perspective challenges the traditional view of history as a series of isolated events, and instead sees history as a continuous process of change and development. The new school of thought is based on the idea that the world is not a simple, linear progression of events, but a complex, interconnected web of relationships. This perspective challenges the traditional view of history as a series of isolated events, and instead sees history as a continuous process of change and development.

As the first of the 1990s unfolded, the U.S. economy was in a period of slow growth. Many of the major U.S. cities were in a period of stagnation or decline. The city of New York, for example, was in a period of decline. The city of New York was in a period of decline. The city of New York was in a period of decline.

/9274
CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES LAGUNA PRIVATE ARMIES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 85 p 6

[Article by Jesus Bigornia: "Laguna Towns Bristle With Private Armies"]

[Text]

LAGUNA's authorities are talking about the situation that is causing the province's worsening peace and order situation the wrong way: talking about it and doing nothing. Calling on citizens, and directing appeals to, citizens' peace and order committees have so far produced no positive results. And yet, the simple and direct solutions to local situations are obvious, even to nominated citizens. Authorities could begin by disarming the private armies of politicians.

Tarnished as a prime example for causing a potentially explosive political situation is Calamba. The lives of half a dozen followers have already been lost to the heating up conflict between the prospective protectionists in the mayoralty race in that town — incumbent Mayor Delano and Miguel Yulo, younger brother of Assemblyman Luis Yulo, in his own right president of the Calamba association of assembly candidates. With the thousands of bodyguards all armed with the latest in deadly weaponry always surrounded both Mayor Delano and Yulo wherever they appear in Laguna.

Since most of the firearms — M-16s, Armalites and the like — the bodyguards are known to be carrying around may not be licensed to private persons, obviously their confiscation by the Laguna command of the Philippine Constabulary should be well justified. With both controlling national and local situation of the province's violence, the police could start by disarming them. It is hoped, naturally, that Mayor Delano, the provincial commander, would have to call upon his forces in fact and give instructions to convince both the Delanos and the Yulos to turn in their weapons in the interest of peace in their hometown.

Similar action should be taken against the mayor of another Laguna town who reportedly maintains a substantial "private army," recruited from dishonorably-discharged military personnel to protect not only his person and cow the opposition in his town but also to pursue interests in his hometown and adjoining interests in neighboring towns. Confiscation of privately-held firearms should now be a problem to Col. Naritatz. The mayor's activities are common knowledge throughout Laguna and adjoining provinces. His men, therefore, are well known. Seizure of illegally-held firearms by these persons should be no problem.

PHILIPPINES

ISABALA GOVERNOR BANS RALLY AGITATORS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 85 p 14

[Article by Antenor B. Parazo]

[Text]

ISABALA, Iloilo - Gov. Benito Diño Jr. banned the holding of political rallies and demonstrations in the province, saying that such activities would only stir up violence and threaten the peace and stability of the province.

The ban, which was part of a series of measures under the governor's "peace and order" program, was aimed at preventing all means to cause racial conflicts without any consideration of the political and social situation.

The governor's ban was directed at groups and individuals who were causing trouble and creating unrest.

was due to the fact that the province was a hotbed of political activities and that the governor was determined to maintain peace and order.

The ban was also aimed at preventing the holding of rallies and demonstrations in the province, which would only stir up violence and threaten the peace and stability of the province.

The governor's ban was aimed at preventing all means to cause racial conflicts without any consideration of the political and social situation. The ban was also aimed at preventing the holding of rallies and demonstrations in the province, which would only stir up violence and threaten the peace and stability of the province.

The governor's ban was aimed at preventing all means to cause racial conflicts without any consideration of the political and social situation. The ban was also aimed at preventing the holding of rallies and demonstrations in the province, which would only stir up violence and threaten the peace and stability of the province.

the holding of rallies and demonstrations in the province, which would only stir up violence and threaten the peace and stability of the province.

The ban was also aimed at preventing the holding of rallies and demonstrations in the province, which would only stir up violence and threaten the peace and stability of the province. The ban was also aimed at preventing the holding of rallies and demonstrations in the province, which would only stir up violence and threaten the peace and stability of the province.

Except for the prohibition and ban on rallies, the governor's ban was aimed at preventing all means to cause racial conflicts without any consideration of the political and social situation.

The governor's ban was aimed at preventing all means to cause racial conflicts without any consideration of the political and social situation. The ban was also aimed at preventing the holding of rallies and demonstrations in the province, which would only stir up violence and threaten the peace and stability of the province.

/9274
CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO MILITARY TO AID DISPLACED TRIBE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 24 Oct 85 p 14

[Text]

DAVAO CITY -- The civil relations office of the military in this region will help the more than 300 T'boli families retrieve their ancestral lands.

This was the announcement of Lt. Col. Domingo D. Tadeo, civil relations officer in the 11th Infantry Division (Mechanized) based here, during a meeting with tribal leaders who said they feared of a possible land transfer to the T'boli, a cattle-raising tribe, which claimed part of the land they were tilling.

It was pointed out that the leaders of the T'boli natives in the provinces of T'boli, South Cotabato were deceived by the commission team of the area last Oct. 8.

Director Tadeo said that the military will help the T'boli natives retrieve their ancestral lands and will conduct a survey to determine if there was an agreement to transfer the T'boli ancestral lands for the approval of the court.

Earlier, Tadeo's office was blamed for failing to notify the T'boli families that their lands would be given to the T'boli natives over the T'boli Chinese business men named Antonio Sumang and others.

/9274
CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

BATASAN RELAXES BAN ON PARTY TURNCOATISM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

[Article by C. Valmorin, Jr.]

[Text]

Enter the Communist Party of the United States of America. It is absolutely prohibited but the party is not a liberalized party. It is a party with a very definite program of action, and it is a party that is not afraid to fight.

The Chairman Election Code, with approval on second reading was debated last week by the members of the association in accordance with the instructions of the following provision:

any person including a collective official may claim his party affiliation for purposes of the election next following the death of many while he is a member prior to such death.

member of Parliament, James M. Flinn, of Illinois, who gave the following account of the case:

"After the conference of the two nations, the United States did not realize that the no-protection clause was binding on the other party. It was not proved that the conditions were such that the

[illegible]

Tolson said that unless a ruling rule is accepted by law, the constitutional prohibition would be inoperative. He then announced his intention to be a co-author, to whom Tolson agreed.

An angry, a query from MP Edouard Laroche, Quebec and North, following stated that with the coming of the millennium, the world would witness a new order and a new era of peace and prosperity.

This may be a two-party system from the present multi-party system in the country, considering that those in smaller parties may now change their policies and vote with other parties, he said.

Colasanto disagreed, however, with Fiorante's proposal that an elective public official who changed his party be required to execute a document to be filed with the Commission on

dispute, saying that
was one of the reasons
why he left his original
party.

Mr. Tolentino, before
departing, could not
have inquired from
Tolentino whether the
prohibition covers only
a situation as when a
person leaves his party
to create an entirely
new one.

Tolentino answered in
the negative, explaining
that the prohibition is
applicable in a situation
such as when a person
leaves his party to form a
small party to create a
party and expand it. It is
not a party, no matter
how small, he added.

Answering the in-
quiry of Mr. Luis Villa-
larte, opposition
Camarero, who on the
interpretation of the
phrase "a person in-
cluding an elective offi-
cer," Tolentino stated
that the prohibition is
applicable even in the
event of a public offi-
cial who is elected with-
out being a member of a
political party.

In the case of the
of the merger of two
political parties, Tolentino said the
election in party is not a
political change be-
cause what is consid-
ered as prohibited
is not, under the pro-
hibition, an individual act
and not the act of two
parties.

In case of the merger
of an individual organ-
ization into a regular pol-
itical party, Tolentino
stated that a merger be-
longing to an umbrella
organization is not con-
sidered prohibited in
the case of political
parties.

Finally, when a person
leaves for an elec-
tion without being a
member of a party, Tol-
entino said that the
prohibition is not ap-
plicable in the case of
a person who is elected
as a public official
without being a member
of a political party.
Tolentino said that
the prohibition is not
applicable in the case
of a person who is
elected as a public
official without being
a member of a political
party.

/9274

CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

CEBU BAYAN CHAPTER BARES POLL PLAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Oct 85 p 8

[Text]

CEBU CITY — The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan-Cebu) Sunday announced it will pursue more militant but peaceful mass actions and support candidates in the coming local elections.

Prof. Zenaida Uy, Cebu head of the militant organization, told some 200 Bayan leaders during the chapter's first quarter assembly meet held at the St. Theresa's College here, that Bayan has considerably grown and now counts with 134 chapters in Cebu since its formation four months ago.

"We are looking forward to supporting candidates in the 1986 local elections," she said.

The organization, the Bayan leader said, will back up candidates on the basis of their pro-people stance, length of participation in protest

actions, their stand on multinational corporations and the US bases issues as well as their overall program of government.

The Bayan is seriously studying the programs of government of declared candidates, she said. (PNA)

A fundraising program for the victims of the Escalante shooting incident will be held at 6:30 tomorrow at St. Scholastica's College, Manila.

Alumnae groups of five girls' colleges have banded together for this affair. They are Teresa Makabayan of St. Theresa's College, Josephines for Justice of St. Joseph's College, Spirit of Maryknoll of the College of the Holy Spirit, Santa Juliana of St. Scholastic's College, and MARIA of Assumption Convent.

/9274
CSO: 4200/212

PHILIPPINES

LOCALS OPPOSE BILL TO SPLIT NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

Quezon City VERITAS in English 27 Oct 85 p 19

[Article by Patricia L. Adversario: "Dividing the Spoils"]

[Text]

EVEN as Negrenses continue to reel from the horrors of the Escalante massacre, a bill seeking to divide Negros Occidental into two provinces appears headed for approval on the Batasan floor; a clear case of gerrymandering, according to political observers.

"Its approval is a foregone conclusion," lamented opposition assemblyman Wilson Gamboa. Oppositors to Parliamentary Bill 3644 led by the Negros Anti-Partition Movement based in Bacolod, finding no means "to be fully heard" at the Batasan hope to bring the case to the Supreme Court. They intend to lobby for the holding of a plebiscite not only in the areas said to comprise the new province but in the entire province of Negros Occidental as well. Those seeking a province-wide plebiscite maintain that not only the north but the entire province will be affected by the partition.

The anti-partition movement also intends to question the "alleged manipulation" of certain requirements of the bill. Dr. Patricio Tan, who spearheads the movement points out that the total area for the proposed new province (Negros del Norte) is only 2,685.2 square kilometers short by 644.2 sq. km. of the requirement. Under the local government code, a province may

be created if it has a territory of at least 3,500 square kilometers. Sources said proponents of the proposed province had added offshore waters to meet the requirement.

Critics of the partition bill have also cited the "unusual if not dictated haste" of how the bill was presented at the Batasan. Gamboa claims the proponents "bypassed" the sub-committee on local governments and immediately issued the first call for a hearing before the mother committee.

Political motives have been imputed behind the proposed bill and according to Gamboa, the creation of Negros del Norte is "nothing more than giving a political warlord, former Congressman Armando Gustilo, a province of his own." The creation, Gamboa adds, is also an indication of the "rift" between Gustilo and Alfredo Montelibano, Jr., incumbent governor of Negros Occidental, who by slicing up the province hope "to consolidate their respective political territories more definitely."

Sources also point out that the creation of Negros del Norte is a tactical military ploy to stem the tide of insurgency from the south. With two provincial military stations, officials hope to address the problem "more effectively."

North Negros is now under an intensive public relations blitz in an effort to sell the new province to the people.

Postmen in the north now request senders of letters to indicate in their return address Negros del Norte.

A radio station in the north gives its address as from Cadiz, the new province's proposed capital in Negros del Norte.

KNOWN proponents of the anti-partition movement have been frequently subjected to namecalling. Dr. Tan is often called "Dr. Partitan" with an admonition that "Doctor, you stick to your scalpel." Even the Escalante incident has been used to stress the fact that Negros Occidental, because of its size, needs two governors.

Proponents claim that the move to divide Negros is supported by all city and municipal mayors and officials, all barangay captains, teacher leagues and civic and professional clubs of north Negros.

A letter dated July 9 from the Sangguniang Panlalawigan however, said that they have never received any petition from said barangay towns and cities regarding the partition of the province. As per their record, only Sagay had passed a resolution dated June 18 which endorsed the passage of the bill.

The Sangguniang Panlalawigan was also never informed or consulted by the proponents of the bill. The endorsement could not have been from all towns and cities of North Negros as Sipalay and Cadiz city have indicated through resolutions and signatures their opposition to the partition. Other anti-partition signatures also came from Escalante, Victorias and three other towns in the north. Silay

city as of Sept. 9 has collected more than 10,000 signatures against the partition. In Cadiz city, said to be the bastion of Gustilo, the anti-partition movement has gathered more than 1,000 signatures. This, however, was marked by untoward incidents.

A resident of Cadiz city, Prudencio Deferia, an active member of the anti-partition movement was allegedly burned with cigarettes and slapped several times by a ranking police officer while a leader of a CHDF unit choked him. Deferia who last Sept. 18 was not able to produce a barangay clearance during an inspection, was detained for 11 hours at the Cadiz city INP station. He was recorded at the po-

lice blotter to be in possession of a .45 cal. handgun, a stick of marijuana and cigarette wrapper. Deferia denied possession of the items and denounced the charges as "fabrications" to cover up the "brutality" committed against him.

Desiderio T. Deferia, a local journalist, reports that students at the Mabini Barangay High School are prohibited from signing papers against the partition. "If people are really for partition, then why coerce or harass small attempts to state or believe otherwise? People here have been terrorized for so long and with the partition, we fear the prospect of an economic and political dictatorship." As Dr. Tan said: "We have all the reasons to oppose the partition. They may have all the power but we will not stop."

WHILE those against the partition believe the proposed move is "untimely" because of the crisis, proponents of the partition say the move may yet be the answer to the crisis. "In times like this, we need visible leaders especially for peace and order problems. Unless activists or the NPA see their leaders more often,

we would find it difficult to win them back to the government fold," said Atty. Rodolfo Estrella, one of those in favor of the bill. He adds that "Negros is too big for one man and its problems are too diverse to be attended to all at the same time. There is much potential for the south and areas of development previously neglected because of the size of the province and the insurgency problem could now be attended to and harnessed for development."

On the other hand, the anti-partition movement believes that the division will ultimately retard progress in Negros Occidental because of financial difficulties due to increased government maintenance cost. Taxes will ultimately be increased both in the new and the remaining province as with two provincial governments, overhead expenses will

double government red tape, and graft and corruption will also possibly double.

Those for the partition, however, maintain that the costs to be incurred are "justified and unnecessary if we expect to attend to Negros's problems and hope to bring the government closer to the people."

Proponents admit that there is in the proposed bill political advantage for the recognized political leader in the north, Armando Gustilo, but they also point out that "Gustilo will not always be there and the advantage can always collapse overnight. As Atty. Rudy Parreño, one of those in favor of the bill points out, "the advantage for the current leadership is temporary. What is important is effecting the political structure to enable better administration of Negros's problems."

/12828

CSO: 4200/197

PHILIPPINES

CPP ORGAN ADVISES 'FRUGALITY' WHEN TAPPING FUNDS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Nov 85 p 2

[Article: "CPP Tells Men To Be Frugal"]

[Text]

MANTHA (AFP) — The Communist Party of the Philippines has called on members to be more frugal and efficient while tapping new sources of funds, indicating that its rapid expansion was solving financial problems.

The October issue of the underground party's organ *Ang Bayan*, received in the mail here today, called on CPP members to exercise "simple living," saying its main task was intensified and unable to supply all party needs.

"Now that our struggle has grown by leaps and bounds our needs have grown quadrupled. They have become bloodier, heavier and more extensive, and they have to be met," the paper said.

It noted that "the big part of our finances and efforts are now going into the financial support," and "what we can raise is not sufficient to fully support for the needs of the revolution."

"We must drastically expose all possible sources of support, and creatively accumulate and use the resources raised," it said.

The communist movement has grown dramatically since the country since late 1973, when a foreign debt crisis and political turmoil ushered in the ouster of President Marcos's top

political opponent, former Vice President Imelda Marcos.

Government and military officials say the group's late steps to police "taxation" activities on local toll and transit operations in the countryside in order to finance their expansion.

The article says the communist movement also has supported an anti-patterns program groups and is trying to attract a coalition that it sees as potential allies from the left to pressure the government to end its economic policies.

The CPP's military wing, the New People's Army, is reportedly estimated to have a membership of 12,000 members and claims to have 15,000 weapons and to be in touch with it had when Mr. Marcos launched over eight years of martial law in 1972. No figures are available for the party's size.

The party said more of its central funds could be channeled to "other urgent needs of the armed struggle and propaganda war" if laws forbidding the organization became financially self-reliant.

The party accused that its "mass foundation" was still mass support and expressed optimism that "even if our mass support is depleted and impoverished, our movement is not to be vanquished the dictatorship which has the backing of the richest country on earth."

MANTHA (AFP) — The outlawed Communist Party of the

Philippines has accused the government of backing Malayan and for its counter-insurgency campaign.

The CPP's *Ang Bayan* publication accused the government of President Marcos of "blatant moves" in the National Assembly to probe an alleged Malayan raid on the remote Maranao Isle in the South last month.

The banned publication alleged that the regime's "henchmen" in the National Assembly presented an "independent" probe into a Filipino general's claim that Malayan troops killed or kidnapped 53 Filipinos in Maranao. He to avenge a bloody massacre on a town in the eastern side of Sabah.

Ang Bayan said that the Marcos regime did not like a formal protest to the Malaysian government "to uphold the country's integrity and sovereignty and make Malaysia accountable for the killing."

Kuala Lumpur previously denied the military claim. The Philippine Foreign Ministry later accused unnamed external forces of trying to create a rift between the two neighbors.

/9317
CSO: 4200/282

PHILIPPINES

NPA ROLE IN ILOILO PEOPLE'S STRIKE

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA (SUNDAY supplement) in English 3 Nov 85
p 13

[Article by Benjie Guevarra: "Not It's Iloilo"]

[MALAYA subslug: "'Welgang Bayan' turns this beleaguered, once-happy southern paradise into a ghost town"]

[Text]

I was a church community organizer of farm-laborers peacefully closing in on urban centers which closed early last week up on the horizon where militant farmers and local opposition protested and unique organized two-day "clean days."

The long-held image of the Pompeii as a cool hedonist, provided he had his daily dose of beer and broiled fish, was shattered as a climate of fear enveloped the city amid reports that the "voluptuaries" were either wittingly or unwittingly led by the dreaded population squads of the New People's Army—more popularly called "japanese unit," but who now preferred to be called the armed city prisoners.

Two hundred years, some 3,000 farmers belonging to the Kabiluganang Pamilya Kungumang in Palawan, Pinar (Bambang) descended upon the former municipality of northern Ilo Ilo to join the nationally coordinated protest actions of the Kibuganang Mabalalad ng Pilipinas. An alliance of 55 pro-farmer groups nationwide led by the Alyansa ng Mabalalad ng Kibuganang Pilipinas (AMKIP) had launched a five-day protest campaign to highlight its "Bambangon, Kungumang Palawan, Kabilugan" with the goal of ending large agribusiness schemes, mainly the implementation of private land reform.

In Hanks, the writer sought to do what the other demonstrators were able to do with the help of the 100 people who were

... finally, and this is the most important point, the fact that the...
... of the...
... of the...

[illegible]

Redo by now a virtual plant town in the next two days, according to the *Times Recorder*, as 40 banks, schools and business establishments closed shop and reports of armed guerrillas have penetrated the city to sow "communist flavored terrorism."

The local tabloid claimed that the main commercial districts were so deserted that Silvermont House, which dared to open up despite the alarming reports, had suffered a 50 per cent discount on all perishable items in a desperate bid to lure the terror-stricken throngs out of the city homes.

But not even a 400 per cent price discount tempted city residents following reports reaching the national papers that 100,000 constellations sold here and two other 100,000 starlings were shown in separate encounters in 1933 house.

Arman Red Cross Village House of Mercy, Heider was reportedly the first facility in which had agreed to be an

"open warfare" launched by the NPA when more than 100 NPA fighters fired at a helicopter carrying a UNCTAD peace-keeping mission to Pangasinan City, about 60 kilometers north of the city.

Riano, a machine gunner assigned at the Regional Unified Command in the city's Camp Delgado, was shot dead when the chopper was about to land in the town square where a UNCTAD outpost was under siege by rebel forces, according to *Diarys Recorder*.

Another subject in Pangasinan, Calabanga in particular, is a town where the demonstrators put up a road block roadblocks, and it is the death of a 25-year-old NPA commander who was discovered through an identification card to be Antonio Gallatón, a student of the Hoilo Maritime Academy.

In the city, meanwhile, 70 of the "wedges" were injured, 25 of them seriously, when machine-gunning policemen forcibly broke up human barricades which blocked transport activities Wednesday morning in Gen Luna, Libertad and Del Front streets. About 1,000 of the demonstrators fled to Assumption Convent near the provincial capital while another thousand sought refuge at the Sta. Teresita church, both eventually secured by military troops backed up by fire trucks.

In the wake of these violent incidents within and without the city, Mayor Luis Herrera had requested residents to stay out of the streets from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. For their own security, two armored cars were reportedly prowling the city and dismantling the roadblocks put up by rebels in the outskirts.

Hoilo newsmen who attended the Publishers' Association of the Philippines, Inc. convention at the Silabus Hotel last week said the "wedges" decided to pack up and return home to their farms amid growing public sentiment against them. One local lawyer publisher said vigilante groups were even planning to attack the farmers' sanctuaries as protest leaders, including Bayan chief Opeario Samatacion, Rodolfo Calado and Joaquin Barera, were publicly denying responsibility for Wednesday's armed events.

"The members who left the city have returned to their farms," he said, "and they were very calm about the demonstrators who were no longer controlled by Bayan and Kampe but were led instead by the 'sparrow units,'" the lawyer publisher stated.

To make matters worse, local government and military officials were reportedly forced to make public a secret which they had kept for almost a week: the surrender of an alleged NPA commander who claimed at least 12 "sparrows" were supposed to penetrate the city before the "Wedge Bayan."

Diarys Recorder, quoting Mayor Herrera and Col. Juan Victor Laurilla, provincial constabulary commander, said a certain Henry Manalo, alias "Ka Teddy," gave himself up to authorities after operating for three years as a guerrilla commander in the municipality-plagued Hoilo towns of Janinay, Calinog and Lumbanog. Manalo had reportedly surrendered through Rino Aronson, a reporter and station manager of the popular DYIM Bombo radio station.

Manuel Mejorada, local stringer of *Agence France Press* and *Business Day*, had also quoted *Liberation*, the official gazette of the outlawed National Democratic Front, as saying that the communist rebels have established last July a "provisionary government" in Hoilo.

The possibility that the armed guerrillas who were able to enter the city by masquerading as members of Kampe and who were at the moment lying low in NPA "safehouses" all over the city, have fueled coffee-shop talks of another wave of rekindled terrorism soon despite a peaceful end to the "Wedge Bayan."

The growing belief that another spate of NPA assaults, including hijackings of unpopular government and military officers, may erupt anew threatens to change this relative paradise into a Davao City in the making, the *Diarys Recorder* pointed out.

Indeed, only time will tell if the happy-go-lucky Hoilonos can ever drink their beers again in peace in the once envied comfort and rustic ambience of this southern isle.

PHILIPPINES

RESIDENTS EVACUATE DIPOLOG BARANGAY AFTER NPA ACTION

Quezon City VERITAS in English 3 Nov 85 p 17

[Article by Ferdinand Reyes: "Dipolog: Fleeing No-Man's Land"]

[Text]

BARANGAY Dansullan in Polanco, Dipolog City is now a ghost town. No one moves around there anymore except soldiers and a sprinkling of chickens and carabao. Sacks of palay roast under the sun and hectares of paddy fields ripe with grain are left to lie fallow.

It was in this barangay 18 kilometers northeast of Dipolog City where some 80 New People's Army guerillas staged a daring daylight ambush which claimed the lives of 22 AFP troopers and the wounding of 11 others last Oct. 3, the eve of the barangay's fiesta.

Immediately after the ambush, the residents fled to the barangay school for fear of being caught in the crossfire as military reinforcements started arriving.

Last Oct. 6, 600 families joined the exodus. The residents claim they were warned by elements of the 51st IB not to be around anymore by noon that day. Military authorities, on the other hand, denied having ordered the evacuation claiming that the people themselves voluntarily left the place.

Col. Francisco Jucutan, Commander of Task Force Cobra, also claims that the military did not order the people to evacuate. He made the announcement four

days after the exodus. But still for those who intend to return to the dreaded no man's land, they have to asked for a clearance from the Office of the Provincial Governor.

The evacuees, numbering about 3,500 are now scattered in the various parts of the province. Some temporarily joined their relatives in Dipolog City, others have sought refuge in some nearby towns and still some have chosen to stay in the poblacion of Polanco with the help of the Polanco diocese. No civilian was left in Dansullan. Nine families, now packed together, are temporarily sheltered in the Polanco Parish Cooperative.

The evacuees complain they were not given ample time to prepare their things before evacuating. "Basing on their appearance and the kind of things they have brought, the people were not yet ready to evacuate," said a parish priest who personally saw the exodus of the 600 families.

"We have to leave our houses open for the military to enter and inspect and now, the military men are the ones living freely in our house," complained a mother who claims that she was able to bring only a few pairs of clothing. "I hope that our things are still there when we return," she added.

/9317

CSO: 4200/282

PHILIPPINES

KALINGA BEAN PRODUCTION HAMPERED BY MILITARY OPERATIONS

Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Nov 85 p 19

[VERITAS subslug: "The war between troopers and rebels affects agricultural production in the hinterlands"]

[Text]

A recently published research paper has indicated that white bean production in Bugay village, Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao has been severely affected since the deployment of military troops in the area.

Occasional Paper No. 1 published by the Mountain Research and Development Center said that the military campaign, aimed at dislodging Communist-led New People's Army guerrillas from their mountain strongholds and launched towards the second quarter of 1984, has brought untold miseries to the local populace.

Economic activities, the paper said, have been disrupted because people have been required to get clearances from the military before they can tend their fields and swidden farms. This particular situation was experienced during the height of the harvest season for palay and beans. In Kalinga, hardest hit were the southern and western villages in Tinglayan municipality, the MRDC report said.

A survey conducted in October last year indicated that many crops were being destroyed during military operations. Reports were also received of soldiers scavenging whatever crops they could lay their hands on. Legume production, particularly white beans, is the main source of food in Bugay.

Research findings also indicate that from 1983 to 1984, in spite of the increase in the number of farms and seeds sown, the production of white beans dropped by half. The production of 23,847 kilos of white beans in 1983 dropped to 12,138 kilos in 1984. Sales, amounting to P188,595 in 1983, dropped to P96,390 in 1984. While the average income of each farmer in 1983 was estimated at P1,654, it dropped to P803 in 1984, or by at least 50 per cent.

Since the farmers are dependent on white beans for the generation of cash used to purchase basic food commodities (including rice during the lean season), the reduction of white bean production has affected both the people's food supply and the provision of other basic needs. - (NA/72)

/9317
CSO: 4200/282

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS CHAPTER OF CORY FOR PRESIDENT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 21 Oct 85 p 9

[Text]

Concerned Negrenses have launched their own chapter of the "Cory Aquino for President Movement," and plan to link up with the national group initiated by former Manila Times publisher Joaquin "Chino" Roces.

Organizers of the Negros Occidental chapter said they have the word of such opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. is the best candidate be-

cause he is the only one "with the moral ascendancy over President Marcos and the KBL."

An warning charges from Mr. Marcos that Mrs. Aquino does not know anything about politics, the Negrenses said that "precisely because of her political inexperience and the fact she does not have a political debt to pay, she is in a better position to lead in the restructuring of

our society."

Among the chapter organizers are lawyers Roger Reyes, Edwin Javelana, and Emilio Alano, and Fred Macatiro. They stressed that theirs is a non-political group, and their sole mission is to support the call for Mrs. Aquino to run. They specifically pledged support for Mrs. Roces' goal of gathering one million "draft Cory" signatures by December.

CSO: 4200/199

PHILIPPINES

SINGAPORE CONCERN CITED

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Oct 85 p 3

[Text]

SINGAPORE (AP) - Excerpts from editorial comment Monday in the conservative, pro-government Straits Times on the Philippines:

"That threat is real. In the past 10 years, the communist guerrillas in the Philippine countryside have grown in number from scratch to over 12,000. Their significance as a political and military force can no longer be ignored.

"And it must be recognized that their ranks have swelled not because of the appeal of Marxist ideology, but largely and simply because of domestic discontent.

"Of course, though Americans can be forgiven for drawing parallels, the Philippines is not an Iran or Nicaragua. Its institutions are democratic and intrinsically sound, there is no military dictator, and the people are far from being victims of gross subjugation or systematic terror.

"Nevertheless, the growing strength and structure of the communists represents a significant threat. It can still be combatted and reversed.

"But this can only be done if the same is taken as seriously in the Philippines itself as in the United States."

CSO: 4200/199

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CALLS NGUYEN CO THACH PROMISE 'USELESS'

BK211253 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "The International Community Clearly Recognizes the Hanoi Vietnamese Lies and Tricks, and Nobody Believes Nguyen Co Thach's Tricky Promises"]

[Text] Recently, Nguyen Co Tach, the Hanoi Vietnamese foreign minister, promised a U.S. delegation visiting Hanoi that this year Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia would not violate Thai territory or attack refugee camps. Can anyone believe Nguyen Co Thach's promise?

During the past several years, the countries in the region and the entire international community have come to clearly recognize the tricky nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These countries note that the Hanoi Vietnamese do not respect promises or agreements they make to other countries. The Hanoi Vietnamese promise or conclude agreements with other countries to solve difficult situations. Once they have solved the difficult situation, the Hanoi Vietnamese dare to shamelessly trample upon these agreements and promises.

Here are examples of Vietnam's promises to Thailand in the past several years:

1. In September 1978, Pham Van Dong, the Hanoi Vietnamese prime minister, went to Bangkok. He promised the Thai Government and people that Vietnam wants to live peacefully with all neighboring countries and that it has no desire to violate any neighboring countries. However, at the end of 1978, the Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to savagely and barbarously attack and annex Democratic Kampuchea.

2. Nguyen Co Thach went to Bangkok in May 1980 and he promised that the Vietnamese would not violate Thailand. But at the end of June, thousands of Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia were not afraid of attacking and violating Thai territory. Every year, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors declare to the world that they respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand and that Vietnam has no desire to violate or attack Thailand. However, every year, the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia pursue their violations and attacks on Thailand on a large scale.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have also cheated other countries. In 1966 and 1967, when they were encountering a lot of difficulties because they lacked foodstuffs and places of refuge, the provisional government of South Vietnam and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam represented by Nguyen Huu Tho and Pham Van Dong clearly promised that the Vietnamese would respect the existing border of Cambodia. However, in 1975, immediately after the end of the war in Vietnam, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors forgot all their promises. They threatened, attacked, and occupied Cambodian islands and territory along the border. On 25 December 1978, they sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to savagely and barbariously attack and annex Cambodia.

With Laos, in 1962 Vietnam recognized Souvanna Phouma's neutralist government and solemnly promised that it would respect Laos' neutrality. A little bit after this agreement was signed, Vietnam dared to violate Laos' neutrality and attack Souvanna Phouma's neutralist government. Vietnam signed a similar agreement in 1973. However, in 1975, the Hanoi Vietnamese attacked and toppled the neutralist government of Souvanna Phouma and King Savang Vatthana. Furthermore, they completely swallowed up Laos, completely ignoring world opinion.

Facing a lot of serious difficulties, the Vietnamese signed a cease-fire accord with the United States in 1973 called the Paris Peace Accord. However, when they tied the United States down, the Hanoi Vietnamese launched a big offensive to take over South Vietnam.

These events are only the important examples of Vietnam's violations of their promises and agreements. There are many more examples. The Hanoi Vietnamese make promises to or sign agreements with other countries only to save a difficult situation. They do not respect or implement their promises and agreements officially and solemnly made to other countries. Thus, the unofficial statement as the one made recently by Nguyen Co Thach to a U.S. delegation is even more useless. It is very obvious that the promise by Nguyen Co Thach to this U.S. delegation is aimed at serving Vietnam's tricky diplomacy. The Vietnamese troops may or may not attack refugee camps and whether they do or do not violate Thai territory depends on whether or not they are able and on their tricky diplomacy. It also depends on whether they find they have to attack these refugee camps or they find it expedient to delay the attack. If their diplomacy obliges them to attack refugee camps and Thai territory in order to threaten Thailand into accepting their aggression in Cambodia as a *fait accompli*, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors will disregard everything else.

Therefore, nobody cares much about this statement by Nguyen Co Thach. The Cambodian and Thai people clearly recognize the tricky Vietnamese nature. They do not believe Nguyen Co Thach's tricky promise. All of us are determined to heighten our vigilance and we are ready to counter all the enemies' attacks.

/6662

CSO: 4212/24

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON DANGER OF SRV AGGRESSION

BK190832 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Vietnam's Aggression in Cambodia Poses an Immediate Danger for All Countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region"]

[Text] On 7 November, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, British Defense Minister Michael Heseltine said every initiative aimed at ending the war of aggression in Cambodia should be based on the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia to permit the Cambodian people to live freely. He said a quick solution to the Cambodian issue is the elimination of the root cause of insecurity in Southeast Asia. The British defense minister expressed concerns over the Soviet military presence in the Pacific, which is constantly growing, and the setting up of Soviet naval bases in this region, including the one at Cam Ranh in Vietnam. He said the Soviet base at Cam Ranh not only allows the Soviet Union to deploy its forces in the Pacific area but also in the Indian Ocean as well. It also allows the Soviet Union to expand its influence in Southeast Asia.

This opinion is very correct. The Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is an immediate and serious threat to all countries in this region. Because Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia--with the full participation of the Soviet expansionists--is not aimed at annexing only Cambodia. This war being waged by Vietnam in Cambodia is part of and the start of the implementation of a Soviet global expansionist and aggressive strategy in this region. If Vietnam and the Soviet Union succeed in their aggression in Cambodia and set up the Indochinese Federation, they will move forward in accordance with Vietnam's own regional expansionist and aggressive strategy and the strategy of global expansion and aggression of the Soviet Union in this region.

This Vietnamese-Soviet strategy is as clear as daylight. Just look at events during the past few years. Despite the persistent demand by the international community for the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia to permit the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny, despite the heavy price the Soviet Union has to pay for Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia, and despite the fact that this war is heading downhill, the Soviet Union still assists Vietnam in its aggression against Cambodia. The Soviet Union itself is participating even more deeply in this war in an attempt to help

Vietnam annex Cambodia and set up the Indochinese Federation so that the Soviet Union can use this as a stepping stone and an outpost in its expansionist and aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia and the Pacific area. As for the Hanoi Vietnamese, they have stubbornly persisted in carrying on this war of aggression to exterminate the Cambodian race with the same objective.

Therefore, this Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia threatens not only the survival of the Cambodian nation and people but is also an immediate danger to all countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific area. This is why during the past 7 years, the international community unanimously agrees that to resolve definitively the Cambodian issue and for Southeast Asia to have longlasting peace and stability, the Hanoi Vietnamese should unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and permit the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference or intervention. This principle has been adopted by the UN General Assembly for the past 6 years. Recently, the 40th UN General Assembly, once again, adopted it with an increasing number of votes--110 countries in favor of the resolution. Thus, any political solution to the Cambodian issue should necessarily stand firmly on this basic principle as said by Michael Heseltine. Without adhering to this principle, the issue cannot be resolved. And peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, as well as in all of Asia and the Pacific region, continue to be threatened constantly.

If the Hanoi Vietnamese do not respect and adhere to this principle, meaning they do not withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny for themselves, the international community will continue to put more pressure on Vietnam in every field and will continue to provide assistance and support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK so that the latter can wage a more vigorous war against the Vietnamese aggressors. This will continue until they face unbearable difficulties in the military, economic, diplomatic, and other fields and are forced to abide fully by the resolutions of the past 7 sessions of the UN General Assembly and withdraw unconditionally all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and permit the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. Only when Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions can the danger of war spreading in this region be eliminated. In other words, in only this way can Southeast Asia and the Asia and Pacific region enjoy longlasting peace and stability.

/6662
CSO: 4212/23

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Roundup of 8-14 Nov Reports

BK160833 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcasts the following battle reports during the reporting period 8-14 November:

On 8 November, VONADK at 2315 GMT reports that between 26 October and 6 November DK forces on the Pailin, Kampot, northwest Phnom Penh, Leach, and Samlot battlefields killed or wounded 121 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 11 guns, 6 commune offices, a quantity of war materiel, and 2 bridges; seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberated 7 villages on the Battambang battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 9 November, VONADK reports that between the end of October and 7 November DK forces on the Kompong Thom, east Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Siem Ta, Pailin, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields killed 73 and wounded 67 enemy soldiers; destroyed 21 guns, 2 commune offices, 13 sections of railroad track, and 5 trucks; and seized 14 weapons.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 November reports that on the Koh Kong Leu, Leach, Siem Reap, north Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, and Kampot battlefields between 29 October and 9 November DK forces killed or wounded 114 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 20 weapons, 2 district offices, 2 commune offices, a tractor, a rice mill, 6 boats, 2 bridges, and some war materiel; seized 5 weapons, and some war materiel; and liberated 10 villages on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield.

According to a report by VONADK at 2315 GMT on 11 November, between 24 October and 7 November DK forces on the Kampot, south Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, Kratie, northwest Phnom Penh, and Pursat battlefields killed or wounded 78 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 4 weapons, 3 commune offices, 200 meters of railroad tracks, and some war materiel; and seized 9 weapons, 2 boats, and some ammunition and war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 12 November, VONADK reports that DK forces on the Battambang, Siem Reap, northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, Kompong Thom, Kampot, and south Sisophon battlefield between 10 October and 7 November killed or wounded 117 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 13 weapons, 3 commune offices, a truck,

a motor boat, 2 sections of road, and some war materiel; seized 6 weapons, 2 motor boat engines, 8 boats, and some ammunition and materiel; and liberated 7 villages on the Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 November reports that between 4 and 11 November DK forces on the Pailin, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, west Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 312 enemy soldiers; destroyed an assortment of 70 weapons, 50 meters of railroad track, 4 sections of road totaling 1,000 meters, a truck, and some war materiel; and seized 6 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel.

On 14 November, according to a report by VONADK at 2315 GMT, between 3 and 10 November DK forces on the Kampot, Kompong Speu, Route 4, south Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, northwest Phnom Penh, Moun, Samlot, and south Battambang battlefields killed or wounded 68 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 5 weapons, 382 meters of railroad track, a commune office, 7 barracks, 2 trucks, and some war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

Fighting for 5 Days

BK170214 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] According to a Voice of the Khmer news source, fighting between the resistance forces of the Cambodian coalition government and Vietnamese forces has continued along the border between Battambang Province and Thailand for the past 5 days. These fierce clashes have hampered the plan of the Thai provincial authorities to send 884 Thai civilians back to their homes near the border. These Thai villagers fled their homes last Sunday and Monday [10-11 November] following heavy clashes in Cambodia.

The Voice of the Khmer news source revealed that several Vietnamese artillery shells landed on the Cambodian coalition government's resistance fighters' base near the border in Pailin District, Battambang Province. This news source also reported that no Vietnamese artillery shells landed in Thai territory at that time.

8 Villages 'Liberated'

BK160622 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kompong Cham battlefield: On 12 November, we attacked and destroyed Vietnamese authorities in Baray commune, Prey Chhor District. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed two commune offices, three barracks, and some war materiel, and liberated eight villages: Kouk Sralau, Kou, Chambak Ph'em, Val Chas, Samnak Cheung, Samnak Thong, Prey Khcheay, and Roul Chruk.

Battambang Villages 'Liberated'

BM170152 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Nov 85

[From "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 12 November, we disrupted and destroyed the Vietnamese village and commune administrative network in Kouk Khnum Commune, Bavel District, on the south Battambang battlefield. We killed four enemy soldiers; wounded three others; and destroyed three AK's, a commune office building, and some war materiel. We liberated eight villages, namely Bansay Treng, Chhke Kon, Kandal Ti Muoy, Kandal Ti Pi, Kouk Khnum, Chomneanh, Prakiep, and Kienkes.

Kompong Thom Villages 'Liberated'

BK190520 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kompong Thom battlefield: On 15 November, we attacked and disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks in Kompong Krahau Commune located in Prey Kuy Village of Kompong Svay District. We killed six Vietnamese soldiers, wounded five others, and destroyed two AK's, one commune office building, and some war materiel. We liberated five villages, namely Prey Kuy, Preul, (Ta Chek), Choam, and Boeng Bei.

100 Cambodian Soldiers Desert

BK200305 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] On 9 November, 100 Cambodian soldiers on training in Pursat model school deserted for home upon learning that they would be sent to fight in western Cambodia early this dry season.

This is a categoric opposition of Cambodian soldiers to the policy of aggression and territorial annexation of the Vietnamese enemy who force Cambodians to fight Cambodians in order to annex Cambodian territory and exterminate the Cambodian race in accordance with the rotten strategy of an Indochinese Federation. This opposition by Cambodian soldiers at the model school is a precious example other Cambodian soldiers should follow to contribute to the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors through various forms.

/6662

CSO: 4212/23

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Roundup of 15-21 Nov Reports

BK221026 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcasts the following battle reports for the reporting period 15-21 November:

VONADK at 2315 GMT 15 November reports that eight hamlets were liberated in Baray Commune, Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province, on 12 November. Vietnamese forces were intercepted in Samlot on 9 November. A Vietnamese position was attacked in Moung District, Battambang Province, on 7 November. Democratic Kampuchean troops attacked Vietnamese forces in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 13 November and on Siem Ta battlefield on 12 November. As a result of these actions, 13 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 10 others wounded. Six firearms, two commune offices, four barracks, and some war materiel were destroyed.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 November, the Vietnamese administration in Kouk Khmum Commune, Bavel District, Battambang Province, was attacked and disrupted and eight villages were liberated. On 1 November, DK troops attacked and disrupted the Vietnamese administration in Thmar Et Commune, Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province. Railroad tracks between Pursat and Kansaom Ak and between Kraloam Phluk and Prey Svay were cut on 11 November. DK forces launched operations on the Pursat, Pailin, Koh Kong Kraom, south Sisophon, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields between 1 and 13 November during which they killed 35 Vietnamese soldiers; wounded 38 others; and destroyed 14 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 19 section of railroad track, and a large quantity of war materiel. Eight villages were also liberated on the south Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 17 November states that DK forces attacked and disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks in Phleov Meas Commune on the Samlot battlefield on 12 November and in Prey Svay and (Kaoh Kampot) communes in Battambang District, Battambang Province, on 14 November. They destroyed two sections of transport routes in an area near O Kanchos on the south Sisophon battlefield on 11 November. They ambushed a Vietnamese truck north of Toek L'ak in Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 20 October and another truck in an area between O Kriep and Moung on the Moung-Pursat

battlefield on 7 November. They attacked a company position in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 13 November. They also conducted various activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Moug-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, and South Sisophone battlefields from 5 to 14 November, killing or wounding 124 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 21 assorted guns, 1 commune office building, 14 barracks, 2 trucks, and some war materiel. They also seized six guns and some ammunition and war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 18 November, VONADK discloses that DK forces disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks and liberated five villages in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, on 15 November, in Ang Romeas Commune on the Kampot battlefield on 15 November, and in Bos Sheou Commune on the north Sisophon battlefield on 6 November. They attacked Vietnamese soldiers on the Pailin battlefield from 7 to 14 November and conducted various activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Preah Vihear, north Sisophon, Koh Long Leu, Kompong Chhnang, and Kampot battlefields from 2 to 15 November, killing or wounding 263 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 80 assorted weapons, [number indistinct] motor vehicles, 2 C-46 radios, 1 weaponry depot, 1 ammunition depot, 1 bicycle warehouse, 1 rice storehouse, 1 large water pump, 1 ice-making machine, 1 wood-cutting machine, 2 generators, 100 barrels of fuel oil and gasoline, 1 provincial office building, 5 commune office buildings, 25 barracks, and some war materiel. They seized 16 weapons, 3 telephone sets, and some ammunition and war materiel. They liberated a battalion position, a company position, two platoon positions, 1 commune office, six villages adjacent to Kompong Thom town, and five other villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 November reveals that Damnak Chang-aeu township was attacked by DK troops on 15 November. The Vietnamese administrative network in Stoeng Kang Commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province, was attacked and disrupted on 16 November. Three villages were attacked and liberated in Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province, on 16 November. A Vietnamese platoon was ambushed in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, on 10 November. A Vietnamese truck was ambushed in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province, on 15 November. Between 12 and 18 November, DK forces killed or wounded 93 enemy soldiers on the Pailin, south Sisophon, and north Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed eight weapons, six commune office buildings, three Vietnamese houses, one truck, three motorcycles, and some war materiel. They seized some weapons and ammunition and liberated two villages on the Kampot battlefield and three villages on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 November, DK forces attacked Tram Kak township in Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, on 16 November and swept Vietnamese soldiers from Route No 3 between Tram Kak market to Noreay on 17 November. DK troops disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks in Khcheay Commune in Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, on 11 November and liberated two villages. They dispersed Vietnamese administrative networks in Sala Krau and Damrei villages in Preah Net Preah District, Battambang Province, on 15 November and ambushed a Vietnamese boat convoy on the Tonle Sap battlefield on 12 November. They conducted other various activities

against Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot, Chhep, and Kompong Thom battlefields from 30 October to 17 November, killing or wounding 83 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. They destroyed five weapons, three commune office buildings, two motorcycles, and some war materiel. They also liberated two villages on the Kampot battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 November states that Vietnamese a railroad line was cut at 10 points each of Tham Rung Village [as received] on 28 October and east of Damrei Kon on 30 October on the Kompong Som battlefield. A Vietnamese truck was intercepted in Rovieng District, Preah Vihear Province, on 17 November, resulting in the deaths of a Vietnamese major and a captain. A Vietnamese platoon position on the Pailin battlefield was attacked on 17 November. A Vietnamese company position in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, was attacked on 16 November. Between 13 and 20 November; DK forces killed or wounded 89 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, and south Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed 17 firearms, 1 commune office, 20 sections of railroad track, 1 truck, 1 ricemill, 1 2-watt telegraph, and some war materiel; seized four firearms and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel; and liberated four villages on the south Sisophon battlefield.

6 Villages 'Liberated'

BK230346 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh: On 16 November, we attacked and disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks in Sangke Satoap Commune, Thpong District. We killed two Vietnamese soldiers, wounded two others; and destroyed two AK's, one B-40, one commune office building, two barracks, and some war materiel. We liberated three villages, namely Ponleak, Kantuot, and Tradas.

Moung-Pursat battlefield: On 18 November, we attacked and disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks in Kakaoh Commune, Moung District, Battambang Province. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers; wounded five others; destroyed one commune office building, three barracks, one rice milling machine, and some war materiel; and liberated three villages, namely Kakaoh, Tuol Prom, and Damnak Ta Chean.

2 Villages in Kampot 'Liberated'

BK210352 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kampot battlefield: On 11 November, we attacked and disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks in Kheay Commune, Tuk Meas District.

We killed two Vietnamese soldiers, wounded three others, and liberated two villages, namely Prey Pi and Samnang.

DK Army 'Liberates' Town

BK220301 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Our National Army and guerrillas launched a 2-pronged attack on the town of Tram Kak in Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, on 16 November. The first prong hit the company position defending the military and political training center in Tram Kak and the second attacked the Tram Kak commune office located east of the marketplace. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this town, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 15 others, destroying a commune office building, 500 sacks of rice, 2 motorcycles, 30 bicycles, and some war materiel, and seizing 3 AK's, 4 SK's, 3 AR-15's, and some war equipment. On the following morning, we continued the sweep along National Route 3 from Tram Kak down to Noreay, forcing the Vietnamese soldiers stationed at Trapeang Kes and Noreay to abandon their positions.

Long live our valiant National Army, guerrillas, and inhabitants of Tram Kak District, the Takeo battlefield!

Villages 'Liberated' in Kampot

BK200252 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Kampot battlefield: On 15 November, we launched a 2-pronged attack on Damnak Chang-Aeu Township in Kampot District. The first prong attacked the company position defending the township; and the second prong attacked the Vietnamese commune office located in the same township. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated this township. We killed seven Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded another five. We destroyed 2 commune offices, 3 Vietnamese experts' houses, 3 motorcycles, 11 bicycles, 12 sacks of rice, and some war materiel; and seized 2 AK's, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 hand grenades, and some war materiel.

On 16 November, we disrupted the Vietnamese administrative network in Stong Kang Commune in Kampot District. We killed three and wounded two Vietnamese enemy soldiers; the dead included a Vietnamese expert. We seized some weapons and war materiel and liberated two villages: Preal Dach and Kompong Chen.

Komong Cham battlefield: On 16 November, we attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese state authorities' administrative network in Kompong Kor Commune, Prey Chhor District. We killed or wounded some Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed two commune office buildings and some military materiel; and liberated three villages: Ming Ta Mung, Traeung, and S'ang.

1,000 PRK Soldiers Flee

BK130536 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] On 10 November, 1,000 Cambodian soldiers forcibly sent to Pailin battlefield by the Vietnamese aggressors fled back home. Other Cambodian soldiers have fled to join our DK National Army and guerrillas because they have come to realize that the Cambodians must join hands in fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors.

CGDK Activities, DK Attack

BK210405 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] We have received reports on many small-scale guerrilla activities of the CGDK forces.

According to a source of the Voice of the Khmer, a group of CGDK forces clashed with a Vietnamese company north of Kandaol Village in Thmar Puok District of Battambang Province. This clash lasted 15 minutes and resulted in two Vietnamese soldiers killed and some others wounded. The CGDK forces suffered three wounded.

This source also reported that recently the CGDK forces destroyed a 25 m long bridge near Sreng Village, Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province. The same source reported that the CGDK forces attacked a Vietnamese position at Chamnaom Village, Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province. The attack lasted 15 minutes and resulted in 3 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 18 others wounded.

Correspondents of the Voice of the Khmer inside Cambodia report that a group of CGDK forces attacked a Vietnamese platoon posted at Songha Village, Sisophon District, Battambang Province. As a result of this 15-minute battle, the CGDK forces killed two Vietnamese enemies and destroyed a rice milling machine, a warehouse, and a village office building.

At the same time, the Democratic Kampuchean radio reported that the DK forces attacked and took temporary control of Kompong Thom Town. They destroyed some military positions and killed a number of Vietnamese soldiers. This radio reported further that the DK forces launched a four-pronged attack against Kompong Thom Town at 0100 on 16 November and withdrew at dawn on the same day.

The Voice of the Khmer has not yet received any confirmation whether this report by the radio of the Democratic Kampuchean side is true.

2 Officers Killed

BK220341 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] We ambushed a Vietnamese truck coming out of (Sang) toward (Ta Seng) in Rovieng District, Preah Vihear battlefield. The truck was set ablaze. Seven onboard were killed and 10 others were wounded. Among those killed were a major and a captain. We destroyed three AK's, 1 B-40, 2 pistols, 300 rounds of AK ammunition, 60 B-40 rockets, 20 rucksacks, 35 soldier's uniforms, 10 hammocks, 1 2-watt telegraph, 7,000 dong, and some war materiel.

Vietnamese Governor Killed

BK250210 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpts] On 19 November we dispersed and annihilated the Vietnamese commune administration in Chrouy Sdau Commune, Bavel District of the West Battambang battlefield. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and liberated four villages, namely, Chrouy Sdau, Nikom Krau, Nikom Knong, and Nikom Kandal. Before allowing them to go home we had a talk with the administrative committee members forcibly installed by the Vietnamese, explaining why fellow Cambodians must join hands in attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors.

We ambushed a Vietnamese jeep near Kakaoh market on Route 6, Kompong Thom battlefield, on 21 November, setting the car ablaze and killing three passengers, including one Vietnamese governor and two Vietnamese experts, and wounding another. We destroyed one AK, one C-46 field radio, one map, and some war materiel and seized three pistols and some materiel.

DK Army Attacks Battambang Airfield

BK240449 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Nov 85

[From the "Battle Report From Various Battlefields"]

[Excerpt] On the night of 18 November, our commandos attacked the Vietnamese enemy's airfield in Battambang town in two prongs. The first prong hit the airfield and the second swept the Vietnamese from O Mani Village to Vat Thmei Village.

After 15 minutes of fighting, we killed 8 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 13 others, destroyed 1 antiaircraft gun, 1 12.7-mm gun, 5 AK's, 5 radar, 1 C-25 radio set, 1 power generator, 8 barracks, and 2 houses; and seriously damaged the airfield's runway. We seized six maps and some war materiel and we also liberated four villages, namely, O Mani, Pou Battambang, Ambek Thngai, and Vat Thmei villages.

7 Villages 'Liberated'

BK130524 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Battambang battlefield: On 8 November, we attacked and disrupted
Vietnamese administrative networks in villages along the Sangke River bank
in Sangke District. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers
and liberated seven villages, namely Prasat Sangke, Svay Sar, Svay Thom,
Chongiet Thnat, Ponlich Kroch, Prey Ku, and Boeng Tim.

/6662

CSO: 4212/24

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

THAI ROLE IN KOH KONG, LOCAL AUTONOMY DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 22 Sep 85 pp 23-27

[Article by Charan Yobanyong: "Thais in Cambodia Fight for Freedom and Peace"]

[Excerpts] On 17 March 1970, Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Khmer era collapsed and ended abruptly. While Prince Sihanouk and his group were flying, there was a meeting of the National Assembly and student demonstrations against Prince Sihanouk's government for letting the communists be so presumptuous and strong. The result of the National Assembly meeting was a motion to remove promptly Prince Sihanouk as head of state of Cambodia and an announcement dissolving Prince Sihanouk's Khmer government. The National Assembly made a motion to have Gen Lon Nol, a confidant of Sihanouk, be the new leader and prime minister, with Prince Sirimata as vice prime minister. After that, Cambodia's foreign policy was hidden under the wing of the United States of America, which had an important role in supporting the successful move to take power from Prince Sihanouk. Credit for this should be given to the CIA along with one Thai provincial governor who helped considerably.

Even though there was a change of the cabinet and in spite of changes in the government, the Thai People's Party in Koh Kong Island, which all along had been fighting with officials of the former government with Prince Sihanouk as Cambodia's head of state, still continued to resist Koh Kong District officials. The Thai people in the Koh Kong area believed in trying to expel ethnic Khmer completely from the Koh Kong District because everyone knew well that even though the cabinet had changed, that the same Koh Kong officials who had been killing Thais were still there. They had not changed or been transferred anywhere, so Thais had to continue to fight endlessly to destroy them.

The subsequent strategic plan of the Thai People's Party in the Koh Kong area was to seize territory for building a sanctuary to continue the fight with the Lon Nol government.

The best site was the Pang Rung District, which is located near the Nam Pang Rung River. The plan was to take over the territory by infiltrating it and it was done carefully. Pang Rung Precinct is very good for hiding because it is surrounded by forests and mountains on both sides of the river. The Thai People's Party team sent forces to hide in Pang Rung Precinct and set up a

network for contacting the villagers to ask for their cooperation in seizing Pang Rung.

Thai People's Party forces and government troops fought over territory and manpower for adding to their forces. Thai People's Party members were trained and disciplined to conduct themselves to that they would be trusted by the villagers.

The early Thai People's Party's force was organized only as small guerrilla units, which regularly snatched arms and food supplies from the opposite side but not from the villagers. Thai People's Party troops were greatly trusted by the villagers, [as shown by the fact that] the troops were able to survive solely because of the support of the villagers. They were safe in the villages because the villagers loved them. Villagers were their eyes and ears and protective shield. Dispersing and mingling with the villagers was an art to get to the people and make them love and trust them, and it was a well organized warfare tactic.

Time passed and it was in 1973 that life in the Koh Kong area entirely changed. The Lon Nol government had disintegrated. All the corrupt village chiefs who had been inciting officials to kill villagers gradually moved to take refuge. The government's military base was destroyed and the Thai people seized a lot of arms and weapons and they were a famous Thai minority group in Cambodia.

Nevertheless, the drawn out affair in Cambodia still continued. The guerrilla troops of the Khmer Communist Party joined with the Vietcong in an international front to stand up to fight reactionary governments everywhere. Later, the Thai People's Party joined in the united front, too. The Thai People's Party was delegated to liberate and pursue the soldiers of the reactionary government in Koh Kong, which was the territory of Thai ethnics classified as a minority group in Cambodia. Subsequently, the Thai People's Party of the Koh Kong area split off from Khmer Communist Party forces as an independent group.

The Thai People's Party did not join with any group in a united front in setting up their rule. The Thais in the Koh Kong are autonomous and selected their own administrators, including Mr Prasit; Mr Cham Mr Udorn; Mr Pracha; Mr Prasat; Mr Bua, the headman of Ngua village; Mr Chamnong; and Mr Ji. On the military side, [they selected] Mr Sai; Mr Rung; Mr Ban; Mr Mon; Mr Somkit; Mr Em; etc.

The Thai People's Party of Koh Kong created another important heroic event. On 30 October 1973 at 9:12 pm, when the Khmer-Vietcong United Front requested them to join in attacking the Lon Nol government's Ta Nai military base. [They were asked to join] because previously, the United Front's two groups might not have been able to defeat the force at this base. This base was located in the south at the junction of the route from Koh Kong and Route 4, which leads to Kampong Som port about 13 km away; Ta Nai Bridge is approximately 125 km from Phnom Penh. The Thai People's Party force succeeded in seizing the base during that attack. This made them very popular with the communist Khmer-Vietcong United Front, but at the same time, it created considerable deeply felt hatred of the Khmer Communist Party, but the people did not dare to express it at that time.

Finally, the Khmer Communist group's plan for doublecrossing them started suddenly. The first step of the plan was scheduled for 13 April 1974; it was to attack the reactionary Lon Nol government's Sao Tong military base, but the attack had to be postponed because the Khmer Communists rescheduled it for 30 April. But nevertheless, the Thai People's Party in the Koh Kong area still organized a force to surround and regularly agitate and infiltrate that base constantly.

The second stage of the plan: Around 3 April 1974, the Khmer Communist Front command headquarters invited Mr Prasit, the leader of the Koh Kong minority, to come to a regional meeting. Mr Prasit went there along with a group of military bodyguards. After Mr Prasit left, there was an order to invite the Khmer Communist Front to send troops to assist in attacking the reactionary government's force at Sao Tong. However, very close to 8 April 1974, the Khmer Communist Front's regional command headquarters invited senior committee members of the Thai People's Party of Koh Kong to participate in a congress. Those who went to the congress were: Mr Chom, Mr Udorn, Mr Pracha, Mr Prasart, Mr Chamnong and Mr Bua, along with a bodyguard unit of 20 men.

Later, around 15 May 1974, Mr Sai and his colleagues left the coconut plantation to join the Thai People's Party force that was staying in the lower area of the Nam Ko Po River. Gradually, a lot of Thai People's Party soldiers from other sites gathered and worked with the villagers of Pang Rung. Therefore, the Khmer Communist Front had power in the administration and easily seized the Pang Rung District administrative area. The Khmer Communist Front dressed in black to go with their dark complexion, so everyone called them "the Black Khmer" or "the Crows." They were extremely cruel, totally unlike civilized human beings.

The treasonous lesson of the Khmer Communist Front was a very expensive lesson, for the Thai People's Party. It was a disaster for which there was no known way to correct promptly. The brainpower of the Thai People's Party was wiped out. It is known for certain that they were all killed by the Khmer Communist Front. The cold blooded wiping out of the leadership of the Thai People's Party of Koh Kong was the result of deception by the Khmer Communist Front, who came to this area under the guise of helping, but who in the end turned out seizing total power from the Thai People's Party in the Koh Kong area. This action of the Khmer Communist Party hurt the Thai People's Party terribly.

There were many groups of Krung Khmer in Pang Rung District. During Sihanouk's time, the government had built houses for these Khmer nationals and assisted them in making their living. These Khmer were brought as refugees from different provinces, such as Pongsapeu, Kampot and others, and scattered among Thai villages in a plan to swallow up Thai territory. These Khmer did not have trouble because they were Khmer nationals. When the "Black Crows" came to Pang Rung, they relied on them to be their eyes and ears in order to spy on every step of the activities of the Thai people who were the native owners of Pang Rung.

Finally, the reactionary government of Gen Lon Nol ended on 17 April 1975, which was on the seventh Thursday of the rising moon of the sixth month of the Year of the Rabbit. The Black Crow government or the soldiers of the Khmer Communist Front won in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, under the leadership of the famous Pol Pot-leng Sary.

So the Koh Kong area fell under the power of the Black Crows. The administration continued to be cruel and barbaric to the Thai ethnic minority without letup. There were endless mass massacres and mass graves. The Black Crow were as unstinting in their cruelty as the Nazi Fascists who butchered the Jews during World War II. The administration of that time was the cruellest among communist countries--uncouth, stubborn, and horrible.

There were more troubles for Cambodian society everywhere than ever before in any era. Finally, the Black Crow communist government of Pol Pot-leng Sary and their colleagues was overthrown by revolutionaries under the leadership of Heng Samrin, Chhat Chut, Hun Sen, and their SRV ally. They entered and siezed Pnom Penh on 7 January 1979 and proclaimed the People's Republic of Kampuchea. After that, Pol Pot-leng Sary were judged to be ruthless murderers by a tribunal of the Cambodian people.

Since that day to the present, the Thai people in the Koh Kong area have all received their freedom after a very long struggle. The People's Republic of Kampuchea took this opportunity to make Koh Kong an autonomous province. In budgetary matters, they seek their own [revenues], without having to send revenues to the central government. They are autonomous except in foreign affairs and the military, which depend on the Pnom Penh central government. The present governor of Koh Kong Province is Mr Rung Phromkaysorn, age 50. He is a Thai native of Koh Kong from way back, and has been through a great deal of struggle. Thus, the situation along this area of the Thai-Cambodian border does not have any disturbances, other than hidden Black Crow Khmer coming in to agitate.

12587/12948
CSO: 4207/7

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SYMPOSIUM ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD SRV HELD

OW171309 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Nov (VNA)--A symposium on "U.S. Imperialism's Strategy Towards Vietnam and Nicaragua" was jointly arranged in Zurich (Switzerland) on 3 November by the Swiss-Vietnamese Friendship Association, the Swiss-Nicaraguan and Salvador Committee, the Federal Republic of Germany-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Swiss Health Centre and other Swiss progressive organizations in honour of the Vietnam's big anniversaries in 1985.

It was attended by Rene Vargas, sociology and economics professor of Magagua University (Nicaragua); Tom Soto, Vietnam war veteran and anti-war movement's fighter in the U.S., Dr Grunter Giesenfeld, literature professor of the Marburg University (FRG); Mrs Nguyen Ngoc Dung, former Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations and deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and more than 200 professors, scientists, journalists and representatives of the Swiss progressive people.

The participants gave in-depth analyses of the U.S. imperialist's reactionary policies towards Vietnam and Nicaragua in the past as well as at present, the reasons of Vietnam's victories in its past struggle for national independence, freedom and national construction over the past 10 years. Many of them exposed the U.S. policy of using force to check the revolutionary process of nations in all continents, and to repress the Latin American people's liberation struggle.

The delegates also stressed that the lessons drawn from the Vietnam War have helped people in the world, the United States included, clearly realize what is happening now in Central America. They called upon the people in Switzerland and Western Europe to step up their activities in solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, and expressed their support for the Vietnamese people's national defence and construction.

/9604
CSO: 4200/260

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

CONFERENCE REVIEWS RESEARCH, USE OF OUTER SPACE

OW151755 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--A conference was held in Hanoi yesterday by the Vietnam Institute of Sciences to review the "application of the achievements in the research and use of outer space" code-named Project 48-07 and to mark the 5th anniversary of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese space flight. Project 48-07 is a key state project sponsored by the Vietnam Institute of Sciences with the participation of nine ministries, services and committees concerned.

Representatives of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Science and Technology, many scientists and Colonel Pham Tuan, the first Vietnamese cosmonaut, attended the conference. A representative of the Soviet Embassy here was also present. Academician Prof Nguyen Van Hieu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and of Project 48-07, reported on the results of the implementation of the program over the past 5 years (1981-85). He noted that the project promoters had been concentrating on applying the latest achievements of the world in spatial science, firstly for the evaluation of the country's natural resources, improvement of the quality of communications and meteorological and hydrological forecast.

The conference heard five reports on space physics and manufacturing industry space medico-biology, remote sensing, space meteorology and space information.

/9604

CSO: 4200/260

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

HANOI CRITICIZES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

BK151425 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Nov 85

["Station commentary"]

[Text] The human rights issue has been considered by the United States President one of their trump cards against Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries. For this very reason, in his 24 October speech at the United Nations General Assembly, President Ronald Reagan evaded the urgent issue of the world today and dealt at length with human rights. It is clear that Reagan is not honest. His deception has no bound indeed. Human rights cover both civil and political rights and economic, social, and cultural rights. The most fundamental right of human beings on this planet is to live in durable peace and security, in independence, and freedom.

In fact, however, the Reagan administration's huge budget for military buildup, particularly nuclear armament, is a permanent threat to the peaceful lives of millions of people on earth. Recently, U.S.\$60 billion were authorized for Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as star wars program--three times more than what was needed for the Apollo program, and five times more than the expenditure for installation of a nuclear power plant in peace time.

The production of weapons system in service of star wars, no doubt, will squeeze a lot of natural resources and means expected to be used for peaceful purposes and international cooperation. People may ask why Reagan, who claimed to be really concerned about the rights of human beings to live in peace and security, has not used such huge amount of money for the cause of peace. Instead, Reagan has spent tens of billions of U.S. dollars on dangerous military plans, while more than 35 million American people are reported to be living below poverty level. So, Reagan's talk about peace and happiness for mankind is sheer deception.

No wonder the movement against U.S. military buildup for peaceful life on earth is picking up momentum everywhere, even in U.S. allied countries. On 4 November, a large number of Dutch people took to the streets in protest against the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in their country.

On 10 November, more than half a million Spanish people demonstrated against U.S. military buildup and preparation for star wars. The peace activists also urged the Reagan administration to respond to the Soviet peace initiatives and adopt a serious and constructive attitude at the coming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva. But President Reagan seems to be hanging fast, his next fiscal military budget is U.S.\$299.5 billion, a record high in the history of the United States. What's more, Reagan still tries to evade the question of arms control by alleging that the most important task of the coming U.S.-Soviet summit is to solve regional problems in the world.

Judging from this fact, the Reagan administration is the most serious violator of human rights to live in peace and happiness. Reagan's human rights banner is a tall one. The cause for human rights, as French newspapers put it, is rallying forces against the United States.

/9604

CS0: 4200/260

VIETNAM SAYS CAMBODIAN ARMY 'MAIN FORCE' IN ANTIGUERRILLA DUTY

HK151546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Nov (AFP)--Vietnam today responded to Thai reports that a dry-season offensive had started against the Cambodian resistance by implicitly acknowledging that anti-guerrilla operations were under way.

But the pro-Hanoi Cambodian Army is the main force behind the operations, an official Vietnamese source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The source was responding to Thai reports that Vietnamese forces had on Wednesday begun a dry-season onslaught against Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas in western Cambodia.

The source said that the reports were "the usual slanderous allegations" by Thailand arising from the fact that "the Cambodian Army and people, with the assistance of Vietnamese volunteers, had availed themselves of their right to punish the Cambodian guerrillas" within Cambodian territory.

Vietnam has made no secret of its intention to launch a "mopping-up" operation in the 1985-86 dry season in zones where the Cambodian guerrillas are operating, in order to cap its success in the last dry-season offensive.

But the scope of the operations is likely to be more limited this year, since "all the main objectives" of Hanoi against the guerrillas "were accomplished last year," a reliable source said.

According to estimates never denied by Hanoi, there are between 150,000 and 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, helping to defend the Phnom Penh government against the three-faction resistance coalition.

Phnom Penh's own army has only some 30,000 men, according to Western sources.

/9604
CSO: 4200/260

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN ARTICLE HAILS NATIONAL DAY OF LAOS

OW150921 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--"The great achievements of the Lao revolution over the past 10 years are a worthy contribution to the common struggle of the people in Southeast Asia," says the daily NHAN DAN in an article today in anticipation of Laos's 10th national day (2 December).

The paper recalls:

"On 2 December 1975, the Lao people gained complete victory in the long-lasting anti-U.S. resistance war. Complying with the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Lao people the National People's Congress decided to abolish the obsolete monarchical regime and founded the Lao People's Democratic Republic, ushering the country in a new era, the era of independence, freedom and socialism."

"Overcoming all trials" the paper continues, "the people of all nationalities in Laos, under the clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, and enjoying the precious support and assistance of the socialist and friendly countries, have recorded brilliant achievements in the first decade of their road towards socialism. Socialist transformation has gradually reshaped the old relations of production and established new ones."

Social gross output has increased 60 percent compared with 1980. The socialist sector occupies 37 percent of the social gross output, 27 percent in agriculture and 90 percent in industry.

Agriculture which chiefly consisted of monoculture of rice has been gradually replaced by a multi-product, double-cropping agriculture. Today, Laos has become self-sufficient in food and even has some food reserve. Production of rice has increased from 700,000 tons in 1976 to 1.4 million tons, that of coffee by twofold and tobacco by threefold.

"Industry has also seen basic changes. The capacity of such branches as energy, engineering, mining, building materials and food processing, has been restored and expanded. Small industries and handicrafts have also been restored and quickly developed."

In the old regime, most Laotians were illiterate and very few could afford higher education. Today, illiteracy has been eradicated among the working population. The whole country has 7,000 secondary schools, 47 teachers training schools, 120 vocational schools, six colleges and universities, and 900 kindergartens. There are 300,000 adults at further education classes, 600,000 students of primary and secondary education and 6,000 university students. The latter two represent respectively a two-fold and three-fold increase over pre-liberation days. Most hamlets and villages already have infirmaries staffed by thousands of medical workers.

The Lao armed forces are constantly on the alert, ready to break any attempt of intrusion or land grabbing by the ultra-rights in Thailand, firmly defending the territorial sovereignty of their motherland.

Together with Vietnam and Kampuchea Laos has put forward constructive and well-meaning proposals aimed at solving issues left by history in the relations with Thailand and China, and has been striving tirelessly to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. The LPDR has made active contributions to strengthening the Nonaligned Movement, strongly supported the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for the fundamental and sacred rights of all nations, the paper says in conclusion.

/9604

CSO: 4200/260

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HO CHI MINH HELD

OW151842 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--An international symposium titled "President Ho Chi Minh and the Continuation of the Cause of the Great Socialist October Revolution" was held here from 14-15 November. It was attended by delegations from the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Laos and Kampuchea.

Almost 100 representatives of research centers, institutes, museums, CPV departments and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association were present.

The symposium heard nearly 30 reports dealing with the great contributions made by President Ho Chi Minh to popularizing Marxism-Leninism in the three Indochinese countries, setting up the revolutionary party of the Indochinese proletariat, and leading the revolution of the Indochinese nations to victory.

The participants highlighted President Ho Chi Minh's great People's Army as well as his guidance in working out the correct strategy, tactics and military acts for the national liberation war.

They dwelled on the epochal significance of President Ho Chi Minh's contributions to the international communist and workers' movement, especially to the defence of Marxism-Leninism, the all-conquering revolutionary theory of our time.

Many reports presented at the symposium extolled the outstanding services of President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese revolution to the struggle for peace in Vietnam, Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

During the conference, the participants paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home village in Nghe Tinh Province.

/9604
CSO: 4200/260

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LEADERS GREET HUNGARIANS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

OW201800 Hanoi VNA in English 1957 GMT 20 Nov 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 20--Vietnamese party and state leaders today extended their warmest greetings to their Hungarian counterparts on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary.

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Phan Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, was addressed to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

It reads:

"The signing of the Vietnam-Hungary friendship and cooperation treaty on November 19, 1954 was an important and historic event marking a new period of the friendly relations, unbreakable militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Hungarian People's Republic in the interests of the cause of building socialism and communism in our respective countries and in conformity to the interests of the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Realities in the past year have shown that the treaty has indeed had positive effects on our two countries' socialist constructions.

"The Communist Party, government and people of Vietnam pledge to do their utmost to further promote the friendly ties, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary in the spirit of the treaty".

The Vietnamese leaders expressed their belief that the Vietnam-Hungary relations would be constantly consolidated and developed.

They wished the Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party still greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 13th party congress, aimed at successfully building a developed socialist society in Hungary, thus contributing to strengthening the socialist community and defending peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

/6662

CSO: 4200/286

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVAL, GANDHI VISIT BOOST SRV-INDIA RELATIONS

HK211042 Hong Kong AFP in English 1241 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 21 (AFP)--An Indian economic delegation arrives here tomorrow, with Premier Rajiv Gandhi due on an official visit next week in what observers said was a bid to put economic flesh on a framework of good political relations.

The team of a dozen officials, headed by Foreign Minister B.R. Bhagat, is to take part in the second session Saturday through Tuesday of a Vietnamese-Indian commission set up in 1982.

The prime minister is due here Wednesday on a 24-hour official visit which diplomats here say will be the first by a non-communist leader since Vietnam intervened in Cambodia in late 1978.

The two visits in close succession illustrate the good political ties which Hanoi and New Delhi have kept up for more than three decades and a new will to extend the friendship into the economic domain, observers here said.

Mr. Bhagat will be bringing with him representatives of the ministries of science and technology, food, foreign trade and industrial development.

The commission meeting, according to reliable sources, will center on the possibility of developing bilateral trade which one Indian diplomat described as "negligable" at present.

The most significant form of exchange at the moment is Indian credits for Hanoi to buy goods from New Delhi, such as locomotives and machinery for the textile industry, reliable sources said.

Vietnam is in debt to India to the tune of 80 to 90 million dollars, which has already been rescheduled. New Delhi has also lent Vietnam large quantities of foodstuffs, particularly meat and rice.

India may accept repayment partially in kind and would be interested in Vietnamese commodities such as tea and sugar which it could then resell, the sources said.

Fresh Indian credits for Vietnam may be raised at the commission session but bilateral cooperation will be more likely to center on "an increase in mutually beneficial commercial exchanges," including barter trade, the sources said.

"Economic relations between India and Vietnam are not in proportion with their political relations," an Indian diplomat admitted.

Mr. Gandhi's visit will also be the first to Vietnam by an Indian leader since that by his grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru in 1954, and is to return the India visit by Hanoi Communist Party leader Le Duan in September 1984.

The Indian premier is to meet with Mr. Le Duan and Hanoi's Prime Minister Pham Van Dong before continuing his journey to Tokyo Thursday.

Diplomatic sources described his short stay as "essentially a symbolic visit aimed at underlining the two countries' good relations."

India and Vietnam are co-sponsors of the Non-aligned Movement and they share strategic interests and a common distrust of China, one diplomat noted. New Delhi was the first non-communist country to recognise the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh.

/6662

CSO: 4200/286

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS PHNOM PENH--Hanoi VNA Nov. 12--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice led by Vice Minister Dao Xuan Mien left Phnom Penh yesterday morning, concluding a week-long friendship visit to Kampuchea. While in Kampuchea, the delegation exchanged experience in juridical work with a delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Justice. The two sides reviewed the implementation of the agreement on juridical and judicial co-operation between the two countries for 1983-87 and discussed the plan for 1986. It was cordially received by Kampuchean Minister of Justice Uk Bun Chhoeun. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1617 GMT 12 Nov 85 OW] /6662

JOURNALISTS GIFTS FROM USSR--Hanoi VNA Nov. 20--Press Attache V.N. Davidov of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi yesterday handed over to Dao Tung, secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, a number of gifts including a "Volga" car from the USSR Union of Journalists. On behalf of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, Dao Tung sincerely thanked the USSR Union of Journalists and the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 20 Nov 85 OW] /6662

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS VIETNAM--Hanoi VNA Nov. 20--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to Vietnam, Ragnar Dromberg, left here today, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 20 Nov 85 OW] /6662

VIETNAMESE CULTURE CELEBRATED IN MEXICO--Hanoi VNA Nov. 20--"Days of the Vietnamese culture" were held in the capital of the state of Sinaloa (northwest Mexico City) from Nov. 1st-15 under the joint auspices of the Vietnamese Embassy in Mexico and the Sinaloa University. Among activities arranged in these days were the show of Vietnamese feature and documentary films, the holding of Vietnamese fine arts exhibitions, and talks on Vietnam's history and culture. Large numbers of the university's teachers and students, and journalists, cultural activists, and local people took part in these functions. During these days, the local mass media published many articles and reports praising the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle for national independence and their considerable achievements in economic construction over the past decades. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 20 Nov 85 OW] /6662

LAOS-SRV CONSULAR AGREEMENT--Vientiane, November 21 (KPL)--A consular agreement was signed here on Nov. 20 between Laos and Vietnam for the establishment of consulates between the two countries. Signatories to the agreement were Lao First Deputy-Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha, and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 21 Nov 85 BK] /6662

N. ZEALAND GOVERNOR GENERAL GREETED--Hanoi, VNA Nov. 22-- State Council President Truong Chinh has sent his greetings to Paul Reeves on his inauguration as governor general of New Zealand. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW] /6662

EMBAY TO THAILAND PRESENTS GIFT--Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co on 13 November handed over to Sane Kibria, executive secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) a big lacquer painting (as a gift) from the Vietnamese people to the organization on the occasion of the UN's 40th anniversary. Present on the occasion were ESCAP officials and members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 15 Nov 85] /9604

MEETING SUPPORTS LIBYAN STRUGGLE--Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--A meeting was arranged here today to support the Libyan people's just struggle against all hostile acts of the Reagan administration, for their national independence and sovereignty. The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (VCSFOP), the Vietnam Peace Committee, and the Vietnam A.A.P.S.O. [expansion unknown] committee, was attended by Trinh Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the VCSFOP; Lt Gen Hoang Phuong, director of the Military Institute of History; Tran Van An, general secretary of the Vietnam AAPSO Committee. The acting secretary of the Office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Hanoi was present. The participants adopted a statement supporting the Libyan people's just fight and strongly condemning the Reagan administration for carrying out sabotage activities against the Libyan revolution. They expressed their belief that the Libyan people, strong with the warm sympathy and strong support of the peace and justice-loving people throughout the world, will win final victory in their struggle. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 15 Nov 85] /9604

DELEGATION VISITS CUBA--Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam Food Industry Ministry led by Minister Vu Tuan paid a visit to Cuba from 26 October to 13 November at the invitation of the Cuban Ministry of Food Industry. It had working sessions with the State Committee for Economic Cooperation (SCEC), the ministries of sugar, industry and food industry and other branches of Cuba. The two sides exchanged views on the promotion of cooperation between the Vietnamese food industry and Cuban branches concerned and on the Cuban assistance to Vietnam in sugarcane planting and sugar production in coming years. On 13 November, Minister Vu Tuan, and Cuban Minister of Sugar Industry Antonio Rodrigue, Minister of Food Industry Alejandro Roca, and a SCEC representative signed cooperation agreements between the Vietnam Food Industry Ministry and the said Cuban bodies. Vietnamese Ambassador to Cuba Hoang Luong was present on the occasion. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 15 Nov 85] /9604

CONGRATULATIONS TO ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today extended his warm congratulations to Ilie Vaduva on his appointment as foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach wishes his Romanian counterpart good health and success in his noble mission. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 15 Nov 85] /9604

CONGRATULATIONS TO POLISH MINISTER--Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his warmest congratulations to Marian Orzechowski on his appointment as foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland. In his message, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach wishes the new Polish foreign minister the best of health and success in his noble mission. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 15 Nov 85] /9604

DEPARTING DANISH ENVOY RECEIVED--Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--William Frederic McIlquham Schmidt, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark, today paid a farewell visit to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, before leaving for home for a new assignment. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the Danish ambassador. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 15 Nov 85] Hanoi, 16 Nov (VNA)--William Frederic McIlquham Schmidt, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark, left here today, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 16 Nov 85] /9604

VILTNAM-IRAQ FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi, 16 Nov (VNA)--The Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Iraq Friendship Association met here this morning to hear a report on the result of the recent visit to Iraq by a Vietnamese Government delegation led by Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of water conservancy. Present on the occasion were Hoang Anh, president of the sponsoring association, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the international department of the Communist Party Central Committee. Nguyen Canh Dinh spoke highly of the achievements of the Iraqi people and praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 16 Nov 85] /9604

SNV EXHIBITION IN USSR--Hanoi, 16 Nov (VNA)--An exhibition of historic documents on Vietnam was opened in Ulyanovsk City, the Soviet Union, on 14 November in honour of the 40th national day of Vietnam and the 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh. The exhibition is jointly sponsored by Ulyanovsk section of the Central Lenin Museum and the Ho Chi Minh Museum in Hanoi. On show are valuable documents and photos on the socialist transformation in Indochina, Lenin's works in Vietnamese language, and a number of President Ho Chi Minh's mementos. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 16 Nov 85] /9604

SOVIET METEOROLOGISTS RECEIVED--Hanoi, 16 Nov (VNA)--Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today a Soviet

meteorology and hydrology delegation headed by Y.S. Sedunov, first vice-chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for hydrometeorology and environmental control. The Soviet guests are here for the seventh meeting of the two countries' meteorology and hydrology services. On behalf of the Vietnamese Government, Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap warmly welcomed this visit and paid high tribute to the valuable Soviet cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam in the field of meteorology and hydrology services. Y.S. Sedunov, for his part, expressed his joy at the fine development of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in this field. He pledged the Soviet Union's continued assistance in order to strengthen Vietnam's technical bases in meteorology and hydrology. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 16 Nov 85] /9604

SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT--Hanoi, 16 Nov (VNA)--The delegation of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society led by V.P. Kozeruk, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and minister of finance of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and vice president of the Central Committee of the society concluded its visit to Vietnam today. The Soviet guests were received here yesterday by Vu Quang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its international department. Apart from Hanoi the delegation visited Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Cuu Long and Hau Giang. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 16 Nov 85] /9604

CAMBODIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Hanoi, 16 Nov (VNA)--The delegation of the National Assembly Office of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by its Secretary General Phleek Phirun left Ho Chi Minh City today, successfully concluding its Vietnam visit. During its stay, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the office and home of the late president. It was cordially received in Hanoi on 11 November by Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho. The delegation exchanged experiences with the director and deputy director of the Office of the Vietnamese National Assembly and the Council of State. The delegation toured Ho Chi Minh City and several southern provinces. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 16 Nov 85] /9604

GANDHI TO VISIT SRV--At the invitation of Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam in the near future. This was announced by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in a communique released here Sunday. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Nov 85] /9604

'ALGERIAN FILM DAYS' INAUGURATED--Hanoi, VNA Nov. 21--A film show was arranged here this evening by the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture to inaugurate "The Algerian Film Days" in celebration of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria's national day. Present on the occasion were Tran Van Phac, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice minister of culture; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry and various public offices and mass organizations. Ambassador Seferdjeli Aissa and other members of the Algerian Embassy in Hanoi attended the show. Members of the visiting Algerian cinematographic delegation were also on hand. Also this evening, Ambassador Seferdjeli Aissa organized a cordial get-together with representatives of Vietnamese mass media and cultural and cinematographic offices. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 21 Nov 85 OW] /6662

HUNGARIAN LEADERS GREET COUNTERPARTS--Hanoi VNA Nov. 20--Vietnamese party and state leaders today received a joint message of greetings from their Hungarian counterparts on the first anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Hungary treaty of friendship and cooperation. The message signed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, [title as received] was addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly. It expresses the wish that the treaty will create firm basis for the friendly cooperation between the two countries and two peoples in the interests of socialism and social progress. The message renews Hungary's continued support for the Vietnamese people's efforts for national development and wishes them success in socialist construction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 20 Nov 85 OW] /6662

CSO: 4200/260

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH, NHAN DAN GREET TEACHERS' DAY

OW201017 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Nov. 20--Marking the Vietnam Teachers' Day today, NHAN DAN editorially praises the initial and inspiring results recorded in the educational reform undertaken in the light of the Fifth Party Congress' resolution.

The paper says that most noteworthy of all is that the Vietnamese educational service has been able to define the objectives of education and devised suitable forms of combination between the school and society, between the school and the social and economic targets of the whole country as well as of each locality.

The paper notes that there have emerged throughout the country thousands of front-rank schools, socialist labour teams and tens of thousands of qualified teachers who distinguished themselves in the implementation of the party policy of allround education, developing vocational education and job training, and combining study with practice. More and more teachers are good not only at teaching but also at training their students vocationally and ideologically. They are not only qualified in their own specialities but also display a deep understanding of the party's policies and lines, and of the economic and social life in their localities.

The paper goes on:

"More than half a million teachers are making considerable contributions to training a young generation, a generation of new people armed with a high determination to build and defend the socialist motherland, and make it a prosperous and strong country".

On this occasion, NHAN DAN also frontpages State Council President Truong Chinh's open letter to Vietnamese teachers, wishing them success in implementing President Ho Chi Minh's teaching:

"For the interest of a decade, we must plant trees, for the interest of a century, we must raise man".

/6662
CSO: 4200/286

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ON-THE-JOB STUDY OF POLITICAL THEORY DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Sep 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Hoang Thi Nhung, deputy director of the On-The-Job School of Political Theory: "Some Thoughts on Learning Political Theory on the Job"]

[Text] In the process of strengthening the ranks of party members and cadres, our party has given special attention to teaching Marxism-Leninism. The latter is done not only through regular schools, but also in the form of on-the-job training which has been considered the principal method of learning for cadres and party members.

Under that concept, the Hanoi On-The-Job Party School was created by a decision dated 15 December 1973 of the municipal party committee's standing committee. In 1979, the On-The-Job Political Theory School of the [Municipal] Party Organization and of the CPV Central Committee Civil Administration [Sector?] (created by decision dated 18 August 1973 of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee) was made part of the new school. At present, the institution takes the new name of "Hanoi On-The-Job Political Theory School" by Decision No 30 of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee on strengthening on-the-job political theory teaching for cadres and party members.

Forty-two intermediate level classes have been organized at the school. In September, a graduation and presentation of diplomas ceremony will be organized for the 23rd and the 24th classes whose students came from 84 central government agencies and from the Municipality of Hanoi. If all courses taught at base units (of Hanoi and central government agencies) are counted, the total number of classes reach 96.

At its start, the present class has 453 students: 22 percent female, 64.5 percent party members, 69 percent leadership and economic management cadres, 52 percent scientific and technical cadres, and 66 percent 40 years old or younger (including over 9 percent under 30 years old).

After over 3 years of hard study on the job, patiently overcoming numerous difficulties and going through seven final examinations, 234 comrades qualified to receive the diploma of intermediate political theory study.

The class lasted over 3 years in which students worked and studied at the same time while experiencing countless dislocations in their job, health, family situation and economic and social conditions. Thus, graduating 50 percent of those who started classes was not a low ratio. Some agencies which had 100 percent of their students complete the class and graduate truly deserve commendation. They were: the Hanoi Section For The Study of Party History, the Hanoi United Pharmaceutical Federation of Enterprises, the United Paper Federation of Enterprises No 1, the Light Industry Union, the Unified Bus Corp, the Retail Sundries Corp, and the Communist Magazine Printing House.

In evaluating the results of political theory study, one cannot solely take into account student scores, but must look into the student's changes in matters of perception, and thoughts and deeds. Various levels of party committees and heads of students' agencies have acknowledged this fact.

To achieve the above results, cadres, workers and employees of the school made steady efforts in overcoming difficulties stemming from the fact that the school was still organized the same way as any regular school. There were no personnel reinforcements necessary for implementing the changes in curriculum, and new teaching and learning methods. Nevertheless, the school took the initiative in reviewing the curriculum and in making it germane to the students, in having a good grasp of the newest information about political theory, party resolutions, specialized themes that had been concretely analyzed and recapitulated, and situational reports of sectors and of the municipality in order to give advanced training for instructors and class leaders, and to stimulate research in updating lesson plans for each type of subject.

The school has also secured the wholehearted cooperation of a group of instructors and reporters from the Nguyen Ai Quoc Party Superior School, from central agencies and from the Municipality of Hanoi.

Looking through the results and shortcomings of the 23rd and 24th classes, we may draw the following experience and essential conclusions:

1. For quite a long time, party central levels have settled on the on-the-job training method and it has been given tight leadership by the municipal party committee. It appears most appropriate to the extensive needs in advanced training and to the aspirations of many cadres. However, the form of learning on the job entails numerous difficulties and demands great patience and determination from the learner, primarily those afflicted by difficulties in living and social conditions. In reality, some students see in the study of political theory a compulsory obligation dictated by the agency, and therefore, harbor thoughts such as, "let's get over with it," or, "the whole purpose is to get a diploma," or, "it makes no difference if you study well." Inevitably, this line of thinking places the student in a somewhat defensive posture. These realities require an adequate evaluation of students who take to heart the responsibility to finish the on-the-job training, and instate appropriate encouragement measures.

2. Fundamentally different from a normal class, an on-the-job training class over a long time and, under the premise of studying while working, demands

and stimulates the execution of the motto, "Theory is directly related to reality." The work being done and the responsibility being assumed encourage the student, together with his school, to investigate and try to analyze and associate theory with the day-to-day issues of life. This feature is by far the most important of the on-the-job training method, whose merits are quality and the meeting of the needs to strengthen the ranks of cadres in accordance with a set of norms and standards, not only to save training expenses.

Given this advantage, there must be close coordination between students' parent units and the school in order to develop the diligence and resourcefulness of the students in all areas: research, listening to teachers, preparing for discussion, and the discussion, assimilation and application of theory into work and into forging the character of a communist and of a cadre of the party, and showing a radical transformation in perception, thoughts, feelings and deeds. The school activities must be closely related and linked to the sectors and base units.

3. With regard to a student who is also an official in office, management of his study that aims at reaching a certain degree of quality is most important. In order to achieve that, management must possess a good grasp of psychology--and in this instance, the psychology of a cadre in school--the psychology of studying on the job, and particularly, the psychology of studying political theory on the job (not studying foreign languages or academic matters on the job.) It must keep a close eye on the motivation that stimulates the student by way of regimes and policies toward the student of on-the-job political theory.

On the basis of assuring the quality of teaching and learning, and improving the overall quality of the school, management procedures must be consistent, primarily in terms of school rules, statutes, and examination procedures. close relations must be established between the school and parent units in order to provide management actions, create favorable conditions, and encourage students in learning, as well as to control and handle faltering students in a timely manner.

4. Strengthening relationships between the school and parent units, besides serving the purpose of managing the student's learning, also connotes a concerted effort to build the school and raise its efficiency: it includes support given the school in having a good grasp of realities of base units, sectors and localities, in improving its faculty, and in making available physical facilities and instructional aids and equipment in the framework of and interrelation between central and local levels and base units which must work together. Finally, school and parent units must closely cooperate in paying special attention to the evaluation of graduate students.

5. Student recruiting and the form of study significantly affect the quality of teaching and learning. Selecting students on the basis of general qualifications will also cause teaching to be general in nature, limiting the process of associating theory with reality and the ability to stay close to each type of student. Therefore, recruiting must be done by blocs, or by sectors and occupations. This requirement runs into the problem of unequal responsiveness

from sectors and units due to difficulties confronting them because too many cadres of the same skills may enroll in the same class, affecting the work of the parent units. As a consequence, it was difficult to gather enough qualified students of the same occupational skills for the same course.

In terms of form of training, the 23rd and 24th classes periodically met 4 to 5 days a month. Although this may be convenient for the parent unit's managers and leaders, since the length of training is at least 3 years, it is difficult to require the sustained attention of the students for such a long period of time, thus limiting the quality of training.

Another form consists of concentrating on and finishing subject by subject or term by term (such as political economy, philosophy). This form is most appropriate for cadres frequently sent on duty, primarily those from central-level agencies because the student can concentrate on the subject, and the courses are of short duration. This form of learning from some courses at the school has been welcomed by students. Nevertheless, it demands the cooperation of the parent unit leader and party committee in creating favorable conditions for the student and, on the other hand, the dynamic participation of the school in the process.

6. The on-the-job school can and needs to secure the cooperation of many instructors and reporters from outside. However, the school's internal mechanism must be strengthened in conformance with democratic principles in management and leadership, ensuring the availability of an internal faculty qualitatively and quantitatively efficient to assume the implementation of the school plan and enhance the quality of teaching. Another element not less important is the administrative staff that must be stabilized in order that the school operations can be run smoothly. In other words, the entire mechanism must be homogenous. The school has to have all the names of a learning institution in the capital so that it may be adequately equipped to accomplish its missions, improve its efficiency and its teaching and learning methods, and attain quality.

9458/12947

CSO: 4209/81

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL AGAIN DEALS WITH ECONOMIC REFORM PROBLEMS

HK151412 Hong Kong AFP in English 1331 GMT 15 Nov 85

{Text} Hanoi, 15 Nov (AFP)--Vietnam's new economic reforms, facing difficulties due mainly to lack of understanding at the local level and a gap between the "political line and practical action," could take years to implement completely, a newspaper here has said.

NHAN DAN today said in an editorial--its third in as many days on the serious problems encountered by the reforms launched in August--that the difficulties were due largely to "incomprehension" of party resolutions and "lack of care" in their implementation at all levels.

"The political line and practical action do not coincide," it added, and called on cadres to follow party directives more closely and "go where there are problems, take decisions" to help units at the base overcome difficulties and apply the reforms.

The reforms include scrapping of state subsidies and rationing for basic items, with parallel readjustment of wages to enable people to pay the new free market prices for them.

The Vietnamese Communist Party daily yesterday said the reforms' complete implementation could take "years," and should be carried out "step by step, in several stages."

Observers said this was the first mention of "years," although press reports and Vietnamese leaders recently have said the reforms' implementation could take time.

Originally, the observers noted, press reports had said the architects of the reforms believed they should be implemented "fast" and simultaneously at all levels of the economy to succeed.

But NHAN DAN said yesterday that "the elimination of bureaucratic centralism" and old management methods based on the subsidy system was a "very complex" task which ran up against "dozens of years of (habits) which had penetrated the thinking and work methods of many people."

"It is impossible to eliminate the old regulations in an instant, the economic situation is still unstable, our management level is still weak in several regards," it said.

The reform, therefore, must be implemented "step by step, in several stages," taking into account "the actual concrete situation" in order to "avoid major upheavals unacceptable to society," it said.

To explain the current difficulties, observers said, Vietnamese authorities now increasingly cite the lack of adaptability in people's thinking and irresponsible habits inherited from the old system, instead of focusing solely on the misdeeds of certain corrupt or incompetent cadres or the time needed to adapt.

Several Vietnamese leaders, including Interior Minister Pham Hung and the head of the State Plan Commission, Vo Van Kiet, have admitted that with time the reforms' implementation appears to be facing increasing problems.

The country's chronic inflation has increased in the past 3 months, people's purchasing power has declined, the salary reform has yet to be completed and antiquated regulations prevent enterprises from correctly applying the new management methods.

The crackdown announced by authorities against fraud, trafficking and speculation apparently has yet to bear results, observers said.

/9604

CSO: 4200/260

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VARIETY OF EXPORT GOODS DISPLAYED AT EXPO-85

OW131805 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Nov (VNA)--The diversity of Vietnamese export goods is reflected at the foreign trade pavilion which displays more than 500 articles of all export-import corporations.

Export value in the period 1981-84 rose by 17.6 percent annually. The increase was 72 percent for agricultural and processed goods, 250 percent for forest products and consumer goods and 450 percent for seafoods.

Agricultural products for export occupy a prominent place at the pavilion: high-quality rice, groundnut, sesame, black bean, soyabean, maize, cassava and cashew seeds. Processed farm products include green and black tea, liquor, beer, sugar, candies, noodles, rice paper, shrimp fritters, vermicelli and instant noodle.

Fresh fruits include banana, pineapple, orange and mango, and canned fruits include litchi, longan, pineapple, mango, papaw; fresh and frozen vegetables, tomato, carrot, cucumber, onion and condiments such as garlic, ginger pepper and capsicum. The pavilion also displays some flower plants and ornamental dress.

Forest products include coffee, rubber, precious timbers, wooden furniture and vegetable oils. Sea products include vesica [as received] and shark-fin, salangane nests, dried cuttle-fish, fish sauce and frozen shrimp.

The applied arts and handicraft service displays lacquerware, oil paintings, silver and wood engravings and woolen carpets, rattan articles, bamboo blinds and bags.

The light industry service displays a great variety of commodities ranging from ready-made clothes to footwear, sports gear, bicycles, electric fans and leatherware.

The pavilion also gives the visitors a glimpse of Vietnam's subsoil resources notably anthracite, chromite, kaolin and apatite, and also a wide gamut of building materials. The General Medical Import-Export Corporation also brings to the exposition some of its products such as anti-cold balm and tonic liquers.

/9604

CSO: 4200/260

AGRICULTURE

VNA PUBLISHES AGRICULTURAL NEWS BRIEFS

OW140747 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Nov (VNA)--The Mekong River Delta province of Long An has covered nearly 30,000 ha with pineapple, sugarcane, groundnut, sesame and melon in the winter-spring crop, 10,000 ha more than in last year's crop. Nearly 4,400 tons of these crops have been purchased by the Export Corporation, double last year's figure.

In the first 9 months of this year, An Giang Province, southwest of Ho Chi Minh City has delivered 280,000 tons of food procurement to the state, 10,000 tons more than last year, and 1,100 tons of shrimp for export, up by 100 tons over the same period last year.

Within 10 days (5-15 October), the northern provinces put more than 50,000 ha under winter rice and subsidiary food crops to make up for the losses caused by natural calamities.

K'roong village in the mountainous province of the Gia Lai-Kontum on the central highlands has attained an annual food production of 430 kg per capita thanks to intensive farming, cro-multiplication and sedentary farming by formerly nomadic tribes. In 1984, food output of the village (in paddy equivalent) was 753 tons, a two-fold increase over 1981.

Along with accommodating more than 3,000 families totalling 8,000 persons from several delta provinces who came to build new economic zones, the central highlands province of Dac Lac in the first 9 months of this year has helped 4,039 households of ethnic minorities settle for sedentary farming in seven different areas.

Besides planting 5,000 more hectares with rubber, the Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation, Song Be Province, west of Ho Chi Minh City, has yielded over 1,300 tons of latex so far this year.

By the end of September, Lam Dong Province on the central highlands had purchased nearly 840 tons of coffee beans for export, the highest mark so far, topping its annual plan by 36 percent.

Besides, it has planted coffee trees on 1,850 more hectares. The neighbouring province of Dac Lac has planted about 4,200 more hectares of coffee since early this year. It has sold to the state 1,800 tons of coffee beans.

In the past 10 years, more than 200,000 cubic meters of timber, 410,000 cubic meters of fire-wood and 2.2 million construction bamboo [as received] have been exploited in the coastal province of Phu Khanh. The local people have afforested 17,590 ha and planted 16 million trees in scattered places.

The central Vietnam province of Nghia Binh has purchased 26,000 tons of crude sugar, the highest level for year so far, 28 percent above the yearly quota.

/9604

CSO: 4200/260

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF LUAT HOC APR-JUN 85

Hanoi LUAT HOC in English No 2, Apr-Jun 85 p 79

[Text] Table of Contents

Anniversary of the Day of the Vietnamese Press

The Review "Juridical Science" Commemorates the 60th Anniversary of the Vietnamese Press "June 21, 1985" (Day of the publication of the first issue of the "Thanh Nien" (Youth) founded by President Ho Chi Minh)..... 3

Nguyen Khanh Toan--Speech at the commemorating conference..... 4

40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism

Nguyen Ngoc Minh--Crimes committed by fascism and the Nuremberg Law..... 6

Nguyen Minh Tam--The Hiroshima-Nagasaki catastrophe and some problems of International Law against nuclear warfare, for the defence of peace..... 13

Ha Hung Cuong--International legal responsibility of fascist Germany for the crime of unleashing the Second World War..... 21

Pham Dien--Victory over fascism and the birth of the State of proletarian dictatorship under a new form: People's Democratic Republic..... 28

International Law

Quang Nhu--Dossier of an international crime committed by the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam (Case of toxic chemical "Agent Orange"). 34

Penal Law

Pham Thai--Some ideas on crimes against national security..... 43

Vo Khanh Vinh--Some ideas on such offences as speculation, contraband, counterfeiting, illegal trades..... 50

Experiences of Foreign Countries

Dao Tri Uc--On the process of growth and the achievements of Soviet criminology.....	55
R. Steding--Agricultural development and agricultural law in the conditions of building developed socialism in the German Democratic Republic.....	59

Information

Duong Dung--Concept of management and State management.....	66
Le Minh Thong--Some characteristics of State management.....	70

Terminology

Le Hong Son--Some terms of international private law.....	75
New on Legal Activities.....	79

/9365

CSO: 4200/307

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP AUG 85

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in English Aug 85 p 338

[Text] Table of Contents

Nguyen Van Thuong. Achievements and guidelines in scientific technical research in livestock-breeding in our country.....	339
Nguyen Nghi. Comparisons between rotation formulas of feed-crops.....	343
Nguyen Ngoc Ha. Selection of imported grass population.....	347
Le Hoa Binh. Suitable grazing period for cattle on specialized Guinea grasslands.....	352
Bui Chinh. Old maize stems processed and presewn through method alcalinisation for use as animal feed.....	355
Le Viet Ly. On the development of dairy cattle.....	358
Nguyen Van Vuc. Reproduction characteristics of Murrah buffaloes kept at the Song Be dairy-buffaloes center.....	360
Nguyen Hoai Tao. Examinations of quality indices of eggs, meat of Rhode X Ri crossbreed.....	363
Le Van Lien. A number of biochemical indices of the sperm of the DEI-81 breed of white pig and the BSI-81 breed group of black pig.....	367
Tran Trong Them. Lactation of the Dutch crossbred cows.....	369
Le Dinh Quy. The Dei-81 preparatory breed boars checked individually....	373
Nguyen Tan Anh. A number of biological characteristics of pig's sperm...	376

/9365

CSO: 4200/307

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

3 JANUARY 86

